The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II, NO. 246. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan. ..	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	....
7th Nov	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt. ..	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec.	Salsette.....	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia ...	8000	....	....

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	18th Oct.	30th Oct
Kirin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3808	22nd Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	2785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	9265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	...	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool.....	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga," 4,500 20th October, 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 16th Oct. *6 a.m., Direct.
LINGA, 3,125, Mon. 19th Oct. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.
KASARA, 1,195, Thurs., 22nd Oct., 9 a.m.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd October, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Koweit, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th October calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
15th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage. apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road; POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

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A PROGRESSIVE ART.

New Enamel and Gem Jewellery
New and Smart Sapphire Jewellery
New Interchangeable Jewellery
New Diamond Platinum and Pearl Pendants
New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
New Tulle Bow and Velvet Neckslides
New Dainty "Mouchoir Necklets
New Diamond an fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Ename Buttons and Links.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,600,000
RESERVED FUND 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) ... Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened, and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WAR.—Will all ANGLO-INDIANS, EUROPEANS, CLUBS, HOTELS, OFFICERS' MESSES, PRIVATE HOUSES, etc. help a poor "INVALID" Offspring of an old Ballieguard Mutiny veteran with all their orders for RELIABLE Domestic Servants—Ayahs, Bearers, Butlers, Cooks, Kiths, Khansamahs, and Travelling servants, Housekeepers, Companions, Governesses, Maids, etc. Any caste or creed. (No registration FEE to pay.) Those requiring "Matrimonial," or situations enclose stamps for terms, to SERVICE PROCURING, MUCKBURA, LUCKNOW.

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED immediately a SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST in an European firm. Apply to Box No. 944 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4142

WANTED immediately a PHOTOGRAPHIC P. O. P. and BROMIDE PRINTER. Apply to THE EXCELSIOR STUDIO, Opp. Mahomedi Mahal, Kalbadevi. 4144

WANTED about 20 DOCTORS with diploma from the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras University or the Ceylon Medical College for service on board Pilgrim Steamers sailing from the Canal to Singapore and if required back to Port Said.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned stating qualifications, salary required and time able to join.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. 4129

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR, Manager,

Gwalior Leather Factory and fannery, Morar, Gwaliar. 2632

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, in the Calcutta Mint, on Rs. 140—10—190 per mensem. Applicants, whose age should be between 24 and 28 years, should apply by letter not later than 28th October, giving details of age, nationality, training undergone and subsequent employment with copies (not originals) of testimonials.

The successful applicant will be appointed on probation for 6 months after which time, if confirmed, he will be eligible for free quarters.

Applications to be addressed

MASTER OF THE MINT, Post Box No. 88, Calcutta. 2642

WANTED—A FEW Supervisors for Roads and Buildings; Salary from O. S. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem (B. G. Rs. 100—O. S. Rs. 117 approximately). The appointments are temporary and terminable at one month's notice but good subordinates have chance of securing permanent appointments when vacancies occur.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, etc, should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914.

Preference will be given to those applicants who know Urdu.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH, B.A., F.C.H., Superintending Engineer.

General Branch, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2642

WANTED.

WANTED at ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Agra, Demonstrators in Chemistry and Biology. Salary to a Second Division B. Sc., Rs. 120. 4117

WANTED for the INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.'s Oil Tankers ONE CHIEF OFFICER, pay to commence Rs. 300 per mensem; Two Third Officers, pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem. Apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., 14/16 Green Street, Bombay. 4121

WANTED a BUILDING SURVEYOR or CLERK OF WORKS for the Construction of New Office Buildings to be erected in Karachi for Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Salary Rupees 150 plus Rs. 15 per mensem. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and references to the Architect.

Mr. M. J. H. SOMAKE, M.S.A., Karachi. 2652

FOR SALE.

DISPENSARY, new surgical instruments, new office furniture and partitions to be sold. Apply to Box No. 943 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4139

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10. "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 800, no offers. Apply "B. O." c/c Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—BERLIET MOTOR CAR 20-24 H. P., 1908 model. Seat six besides driver Excellent running order. Property of Government. To be sold as now replaced by new car. Any trial at Poona or (by arrangement) at Bombay. Price Rs. 1,800 or offer.

Apply to Assistant Military Secretary, Southern Army Camp,

C/o Railway Mail Service. 4133

TO BE LET

TO LET Mr. PESIKAKA'S BUNGALOW on Bandra Hill, near Protestant Church. Apply to Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4146.

TO LET TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS on Apollo Bunder with married couple with or without board, E. L. & Fans. Separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 547 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET at Maria Hill, Mazagaon Gunpowder Road. Open on all sides, garden, sea view train and tram near.

1. First floor of "AWA LODGE" Rent Rs. 45.
2. First floor of "BELLE VUE" Rent Rs. 45.
3. Ground floor of BROACH CHAMBERS" Rent Rs. 25

Apply DALAL within. 4002

NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

To meet the requirements of passengers during the Divali Holiday the following will be the timings or trains over the Matheran Steam Tramway from Friday, the 16th to Wednesday, the 21st instant inclusive:—

FROM FRIDAY, THE 16TH TO TUESDAY THE 20TH INSTANT INCLUSIVE.

UP.		DOWN.	
	H. M.		H. M.
Matheran Dep.	7-45	Neral Dep.	10-0.
Neral Arr.	9-17	Matheran Arr.	12-0
UP.		DOWN.	
	H. M.		H. M.
Matheran Dep	13-45	Neral	Dep. 16-25
Neral	Arr. 15-17	Matheran Arr.	18-25

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT.

UP.		DOWN.		UP.	
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M
Matheran Dep.	7-25	Neral Dep.	10-0	Matheran Dep.	15-45
Neral Arr.	8-57	Matheran Arr.	12-0	Neral Arr.	17-17

W. LAIDLAW, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th October 1914.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Bombay, will reopen after the vacation for its next session at 10-45 a. m., on the 10th of NOVEMBER, 1914, instead of on the 22nd of OCTOBER, 1914. Candidates for admission should apply to the PRINCIPAL of the College. The fees payable for the first term will be Rs. 60.

PERCY ANSTEY, Principal,

Govt. College of Commerce, Bombay. 4128

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desirous of seeing the Diwali illuminations are informed that the following is the route prescribed for carriages.

SOUTH TO NORTH.

Starting from Town Hall, Bazar Gate Street, across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Paidhuni, Parel Road to a convenient distance beyond J. J. Hospital to prevent congestion of traffic.

NORTH TO SOUTH.

Starting from beyond J. J. Hospital, Parel Road, Paidhuni, Kalbadevi Road as far as corner of Shaik Memon Street down Shaikh Memon Street to Carnac Road, Bazar Gate Street to Town Hall.

Carriages coming from South to North will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaikh Memon Street.

In the event of a congestion in Shaikh Memon Street (Marwadi Bazar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the routes laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points viz.,

Old Money School, Paidhuni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station.

Carriages can however leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

S. M. EDWARDES, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 13th October, 1914. 4132

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARI BHERUKATE late of Bombay Mahratta Hindu, Inhabitant a muccadum .....Deceased.

JENABAI the eldest widow of HARI BHERUKATE the abovenamed deceased of CHANDOLI KHURD in Poona District Mahratta Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Colaba within the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 9th day of October, 1914.
Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
4141 Attorneys for Petitioner

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of D'LAL & CO., carrying on business as auctioneers and commission agents at Parsi Bazar Street, near Kemp & Co., is dissolved and our client MOHANLAL HARILAL RAJA will carry on business as Auctioneers and commission agents in the name of D'LAL M. AND CO., on and from 14th October, 1914, at the said premises. All claims against the said firm of D'LAL & CO., should be sent to the undersigned at their office at 7, Churchgate Street, within one month from this date; after which period the same will not be recognised.

Dated the 14th day of October, 1914.

MULJEE AND THAKOREDAS, Attorneys for Mohanlal Harilal Raja.
4148

NOTICE.

THE MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ABOUT 1,100 tons of SANDALWOOD, the property of Mysore Government, will be put up to AUCTION, in lots of five tons, more or less at the Sandal Koties, of Hunsur, Seringapatam, Bangalore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Tarikere, Shimoga, Sagar and Tirthahalli between the 19th November, 1914, and 17th December, 1914.

2. For particulars of lots and classes apply to the undersigned about the beginning of November, 1914.

M. G. RAMA RAO, Offg. Conservator of Forests.

Bangalore, 15th August, 1914. 2680

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a *breach* of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

S. M. EDWARDES, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th October, 1914. 4116

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4108

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 36/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY THURSDAY, 15th OCTOBER, AT 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1914, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "South Ville," Colaba Reclamation, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner-waggons, meatsates, rich glass and porcelainware, upholstered drawing room suite, sweet-toned iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, Singapore cane furniture, marble ornaments, iron bedsteads, mirror doors almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cushioned sofas, easy chairs, book stands, hatstands, rich carpets, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of N. Petropoulos Esq., of Messrs. John Fachri and Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Sir Vasonji Tricumji and others the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Sonbai, widow of Ahmed Khanmahomed and Suleman Somji executors of the last will and testament of Bai Kanbai, widow of Khanmahomed Rawjee, the Mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15 day of April, 1910, and made between the said Bai Sonbai, widow of Ahmed Khanmahomed and Suleman Somji, the executors of the last will and testament of Bai Kanbai, widow of Khanmahomed Rowjee of the one part and Sir Vassonji Tricumji, Pasvir Arjun, Ukeda Khimji and Hirji Kanji, Trustees of Seth Narsey Natha Charity fund of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings, tenements and dwelling house, standing thereon situate at Chakla Street, formerly known as Second Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 179 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 625, New No. 6288, Old Survey No. 870, and New Survey No. 2051 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 451, Street Nos. 86-90, and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hassum Azum, on or towards the North by the property of Thucker Coverji Mowji and on or towards the South by the house of Hassum Pirbhai Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort. Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS GINNING, FACTORY AND PRESS, AT BHUSAWAL.

Under instructions of B.N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyeballi Ismailji Esufbhai, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, situate at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of October, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property at Bhusawal, together with the Ginning Factory and Press, standing thereon, known as the Shaikh Adam Esufbhai Ginning and Pressing Factory, containing 54 gins and one press by Nesmith and Wilson, together with the godowns, outhouses and other buildings and all the machinery, plant, tools, fittings and other articles therein belonging to the said insolvent:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bhusawal, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhusawal, in the Taluka and Sub-district of Bhusawal, in the Presidency of Bombay, together with the ginning factory and press and godowns, outhouses buildings, and erections, standing thereon admeasuring six and a half acres and forty gunthas or thereabouts bearing Nos. 203-207-209 (the land bearing No. 207 and measuring one and a half acres being held on a lease for twenty-five years), and bounded on as follows:—On the North partly by land bearing No. 203 and partly by land bearing No. 207, on the South partly by land bearing No. 203 and partly by land bearing No. 204, on the East partly by land bearing No. 205 and partly by land bearing No. 204 and on the West partly by land bearing No. 202 and partly by land bearing No. 214.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO. —(*Contd.*)

The premises may be viewed at any day previous to the sale.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the said Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, at their Offices at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 631 OF 1914.

GIRDHAR KALIDAS v/s. PREMJI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 23rd October 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Room, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable ornaments, such as:—

Pearl necklaces, pearl Toranmala, pearl bangles, pearl raifuls, pearl chandlas, pearl nosering with emerald, rubies and diamond, pearl necklace, gold ponchies set with pearls and stones, gold rings, diamond buthies, diamond nakhli, diamond nose-salies, gold hirakanthi, gold galpata, chandanhar, chhada, vanks, wristlets with goongries, gold patti pattern bangles, gold bangles (rose-puttern) sanklas, gold bracelets, kadas, maderias, kadali, etc.,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above ornaments will be on view two days before sale.,

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

EWELL PERFORMANCES.

THE LAST FEW NIGHTS.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

To-night. *To-night.*

Thursday, October 15th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Popular Musical Comedy

"THE DANCING MISTRESS"
From the Adelphi Theatre, London.

Friday, October 16th.
Absolutely the Last Night and

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"STEP THIS WAY"
By general desire.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.

Plans now open at ROSE & Co.

Prices.

Boxes, Rs. 40, 30 & 15. (to seat 4 & 3)
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5.
Pit Stalls, Rs. 3.
Unreserved. Family Circle Rs.2, Gallery Rs.1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price to Family Circle and Gallery.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINETOPHONE!
KINETOPHONE!!
KINETOPHONE!!!

Talking and Singing Cinema Pictures!!!

Edison's Marvellous Invention!!!

A Real Wonder of the 20th Century!!!

Do not miss this excellent time and do not be left out.

Thousands have been simply pleased.

Till Friday only.

Star Film "Last Will and Testament."

Price Half.

7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone No. 1266.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN—PRESIDENT.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT under the auspices of this club WILL BE HELD in the LAST WEEK of NOVEMBER next, at Bombay. It will be confined solely to players of the Bombay Presidency and will consist of two classes:—

A class to consist of expert players, the entrance fee for which will be rupees five.

B Class to consist of amateurs the entrance fee for which will be rupees three.

Handsome money prizes to the successful competitors will be awarded according to the number of entries in either class.

The number and amount of prizes, as well as time and place for holding the tournament will be hereafter notified.

Entries WILL BE CLOSED on the 11th NOVEMBER next. Applications for entries accompanied with the necessary fee to be made on or before the 10th NOVEMBER next.

For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES at the Club Rooms, 101, Meadow Street Fort.

G. K. GADGIL,
J. M. CURSETJEE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Chess Club.

Bombay Chess Club,
8th October, 1914. 4066

G. I. P.

Byculla Mechanics' Institute, BYCULLA.

IN AID OF THE

WAR FUND

A Variety Entertainment

FOLLOWED BY A

DANCE

Thursday the 22nd Instant.

Admission Rs. 2 & 1.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. *To-Night!* Tel. No. 1271

We Present a Powerful Drama of Modern Life.

A HEARTLESS WOMAN.

The true Life-Story of a Woman, who, in order to satisfy her ambition of raising herself into the sphere of Rank and Fashion tramples upon all the nobler sentiments of Womanhood, eventually bringing Nemesis upon herself by her own unnatural and heartless conduct.

A PICTURE WHICH WILL CONVEY A DEEP MORAL LESSON TO ALL.

The Programme includes:—

A LOYAL DESERTER. .. .. (Stirring War Drama).
ANIMATED CARTOONS .. .. [Series No. 8).
SOCIAL DOMESTIC .. .. .. (Comic).

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 imp gains

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andhéri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great racility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

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BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hollo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Bangkok	Shanghai
Amritsar	Batavia	Tientsin
Delhi	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Penang	Saigon	(North China)
Puket	Haiphong	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

Post Box No 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hong kong, and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent.—T. HARA
5, Taj Building, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.

Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co.
No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13th.

Rajput	Thomson	Calcutta Oct. 6
Glenclunv	Taylor	Calcutta Sept. 26

Oct. 14th.

Steinbergen	Deyonge	Calcutta Oct. 4
Itonus	Carey,	Calcutta, Oct. 5
Glenetive	Hart	Calcutta, Oct. 5
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi Oct. 12
Clan Maclean	Williamson	Birkenhead Sept19

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14th.

Clan Macbeth Redford London etc.

The steamer Dwarka King for Persian Gulf &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday

The steamer Losna for London and Hull entered for loading yesterday.

Wednesday, October 14th.

S. S. Olympia.—The Anchor Line S. S. Olympia outward bound passed Suez on the 13th and is expected here on the 24th instant.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rajput:—The Asiatic S. N. Coy's steamer Rajput, 3,614 tons, Captain J. M. Thomson, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Glenclung:—The steamer Glenclung, 3,067 tons, Captain E. Taylor, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Steinbergen:—The steamer Steinbergen, 2,456 tons, Captain W. H. Deyonge, arrived here yesterday, from Calcutta, on the 4th inst. with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Itonus:—The steamer Itonus, 3,401 tons, Captain H. Carey, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, on the 5th inst. with ballast.

S. S. Glenetive:—The steamer Glenetive, 3,319 tons, Captain A. Hart, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, on the 5th inst., with ballast.

S S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain A. Williamson, arrived here yesterday from Birgenhead, on September 19, with a general cargo and explosives.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
Rona		Anderson 20.10	Italian S.N.&C
Anatolia		Seaborne 17.10.	W. & A. G. & Co
Morocco		Pickering 14.10.	J. Finlay & Co
Palitana		Kinnipple 15.10.	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

Clan Vacbeth		Redford 14.10.	F. Finlay & Co
Warturm		Thomson 17.10.	W. & A. G. & Co
Lindenfels		Nicke	Dock manager
Karsala		Smith 14.10.	J. Finlay & Co
Kowet		Coater 15.10.	T. M. & Co
Nubia			P. & O. S. N Co
Caledonia		Dowell 17.10.	P. & O. S. N. C
Dwarka		King 15.10.	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

rawadi	Godwin 13.10.	Bo. S. N. & Co
arasvati	No a 14.10.	Bo. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

?Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Arraye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Amarapoora		M. M. & Co
Abbassieh	Findley	
Avon	Arigge	
Aragon	Mason	
Atlantian	Highton	
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Berbera	Lemarchand	M. M. & Co
Bangala. J.	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. & Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
Bamora	Penny	M. M. & Co
Caledonia	Bhall	W. & A. G. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Colaba	Cross	M. M. & Co
Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. Finlay & Co
Dimera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Empress of India	Hally	
E. P. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock manager
Friefels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Glenshiel	Griffiths	Dock Manager
Glenetive	Hart	
Glenclunv	Taylor	
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Itola	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Ionian	Castaway	
Itonus	Carey	
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
kerlenmoor	Sisterson	
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Losna	Nellson	T. N. & Co
Lockeby Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Masalla	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
Mesaba	Clarke	
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Nuttah	Peter	
Neuralio	Natley	M. M. & Co
Nerseman	Berry	
Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Rheinfels	Severs (Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Shasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Suralia	Birhop	M. M. & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sidra	Byrn	The Bombay Co
Suhedar	Crebhin	
Salsette	Vine	M. M. & Co
Steinbergen	Deyonge	
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper	
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Vareta	Bills	M. M. & Co
Varzine	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Vinotria	Arnesene	
Varsova	Sharpe	M. M. & Co
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Whateley Hall	Mead	

EXPORTS.

Oct. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 95 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 992 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales wool, B. Hurbhum; 147 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 5,100 cwts. linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 5 cases Indian curry powder, H. Mancherji and Sons.

WARTURM (s) 29 bales cow hides, H. Gannon and Co.; 21 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 575 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 3 bales goat skins, 4 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 76 bales cow hides, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 33 bales cow hides, 3 bales buffalo hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 15 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 3 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 384 bales cow hides, 13 bales buffalo hides, 3 bales calf skins, Ralli Brothers.

LOSNA (s) 26,000 cwts. mowra seed. 79.739 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

MOROCCO (s) 300 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 451 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

UMSINGA (s) 2,000 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

ANATOLIA (s) 17,409 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

NUBIA (s) 275 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 213 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

NUBIA (s) 700 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, Framji, Sons and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Massilia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—1,373 cases 739 bales cotton goods, 31 bales 24 cases woollen goods, 18 cases 28 bales cotton and woollen goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 143 cases 167 bales cotton yarn, 6 cases linen yarn, 4 cases 4 bales jute yarn, 12 bales canvas, 10 cases cotton and linen goods, 71 cases cigarettes, 200 cases muriate of ammonia, 40 cases carbonate of ammonia, 37 drums calcium chloride, 108 drums sodium sulphide, 8 drums sulphate of alumina, 3,344 kegs 145 bags bicarbonate of soda, 15 cases 460 drums caustic soda, 85 kegs soda crystals, 2,815 bags 31 casks soda ash, 10 casks washing soda, 38 casks soda, 76 drums bleaching powder, 50 casks 300 bags epsom salt, 50 casks glauber salt, 110 bags starch, 220 bundles buckets, 2 cases locks, 54 casks tiles, 1,850 casks China clay, 20 casks gum tragasol, 50 boxes cornflour, 360 hogsheads ale, 115 hogsheads ale and stout, 20 cases beer, 86 cases wine, 3,747 cases 19 casks, 9 hogsheads whisky, 70 drums linseed oil, 31 drums 20 kegs paint, 38 cases provisions and oilman's store, 227 bales 3 cases paper, 4 bundles 7 crates 239 cases 2,301 boxes soap, 8 cases umbrellas, 4 boxes specie.

S. S. City of Lincoln from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—1,235 cases 1,114 bales cotton goods, 66 cases 93 bales 1 truss woollen goods, 23 cases 28 bales cotton and woollen goods, 25 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 2 cases silk and woollen goods, 2 cases cotton and linen goods, 18 cases linen goods, 87 cases 146 bales cotton yarn, 2 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 98 casks 1 case tiles, 2 cases locks, 335 cases candles, 50 kegs 10 casks 10 bags borax, 470 bags epsom salt, 10 casks 341 drums sodium sulphide, 127 drums magnesium chloride, 8 casks zinc chloride, 24 drums bleaching powder, 26 drums caustic soda, 20 casks soda ash, 4 casks aniline colour, 150 crates bottles, 70 bags farina, 7,785 bags 287 baskets potatoes, 25 cases ale, 24 cases stout, 50 cases beer, 28 bales 30 trusses paper, 36 barrels oil, 225 barrels lubricating oil, 60 bags starch, 44 cases biscuits, 17 cases hams and bacon, 2 cases confectionery, 100 bundles yellow metal circles, 1,897 casks China clay, 11 casks 53 barrels tallow, 1,263 boxes 162 cases 12 bundles soap.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour ment, ascertain the errors of their barommay be comparison with a standard instrumeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on [illegible] for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	14	m 6 54	25 2	14	m 1 49a	20 4
		7 5a	23 10			
TH.	15	m 8 2	25 1	15	m 1 14	18 11
		8 17a	25 1		2 27a	19 0
F.	16	m 8 49	26 0	16	m 2 16	18 3
		9 12a	26 8		3 2a	17 7
S.	17	m 9 30	27 7	17	m 3 5	17 7
		10 1a	28 1		3 37a	16 1
Sun.	18	m 10 10	28 2	1	m 3 52	17 1
		10 49a	29 3		4 13a	14 9
M.	19	m 4 14	25 0	12	m 10 11	22 1
		3 41a	23 4		9 46a	18 10
TU.	20	m 11 31	28 8	20	m 5 24a	16 11
					31a	13 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct. 12 (Monday) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 18.
„ 14 (Wednesday) „ 6h 33m. „ 6h. 17m.
„ 15 (Thursday) „ 6h. 23m. „ 6h. 16m.
„ 16 (Friday) „ 6h. 33m. „ 6h. 15m.
„ 17 (Saturday) „ 6h. 33m. „ 6h. 15m.
„ 18 (Sunday) „ 6h. 24m. „ 6h. 14m.
„ 20 (Tuesday) „ 6h 31m. „ 6h. 13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th, 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m. p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. o m. a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

BOMBAY BUILDING DISASTER.

JURY SAY NOBODY IS TO BLAME.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded yesterday the adjourned enquiry touching the circumstances under which two labourers named Sagunabai and Dhaku were killed by the collapse of the wall of a godown under construction on the grounds of the Akbar Press Company's property on the Carnac Road. Inspector Barnes led the evidence. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for Lowji, the contractor of the building.

Mr. Desai, addressing the Court, submitted that there were discrepancies in the evidence of the witness, and that the engineer's evidence did not show that the fall of the wall was due to hurried building.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the deceased were caused by the accidental fall of a wall and that no one was to blame.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The weather is again disturbed in the extreme north and many thunder-storms have occurred in the north Punjab and the surrounding hills. The monsoon is strong in the south of peninsula and the weather is still unsettled off the Malabar Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and southeast Madras; local in Assam, north Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir and Konkan.

The chief amounts are:—Murree one and half inches, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Sonamarg a half, Parachinar one, Karwar, Mercara and Mangalore two, Calicut four, Pamban, Cuddalore one, Nagapatam three.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.38" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in Sind and at Jodhpur. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Ajmer; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner but in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kachiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 2.43" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled off Malabar and rainfall has been nearly general from Karwar southwards on the west coast of the Peninsula, the falls between Karwar and Calicut being fairly heavy. Rainfall has been nearly general also on the south Coromandal coast but local elsewhere in southeast Madras. Weather is again slightly unsettled in north-west India and moderate rain has been reported from Rawalpindi.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and on the south Coromandal coast, local rain elsewhere in south-east Madras and in the south Konkan and a few showers in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	.. 89.1	74.0	86	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	.. 95.4	79.7	58	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	.. 97.9	79.9	65	..	0.53	0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 91.6	69.7	56	..	9.71	4.98
Rawalpindi;	..	59.2	78	0.38	24.87	2.22
Lahore	.. 87.0	64.2	70	..	20.34	5.12
Sirsa	.. 89.9	61.9	68	..	18.30	
Ambala	.. 85.7	59.1	77	..	33.41	9.86
Delhi;	.. 88.0	68.7	75	..	29.18	5.57
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 91.6	70.1	59	..	29.00	4.26
Mainpuri	.. 87.4	66.8	72	..	24.47	0.36
Jhansi;	.. 92.2	70.0	47	..	24.86	10.20
Cawnpore	.. 88.6	66.5	64	..	28.33	—4.88
Allahabad	.. 89.4	66.0	65	..	36.24	0.65
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	.. 96.1	73.4	69	..	4.43	2.17
Karachi;	.. 87.9	76.5	83	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	.. 85.6	63.8	51	..	18.79	—0.16
Jaipore	.. 93.0	65.1	44	..	23.93	2.16
Kotah	.. 94.6	71.0	43	..	24.64	1.63
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—;						
Bhuj	.. 95.0	74.8	80	..	11.25	—2.68
Dwarka	.. 87.7	75.0	78	..	17.16	3.47
Veraval	.. 86.1	71.0	84	..	27.17	10.11
Rajkot	.. 94.5	68.8	80	..	34.51	8.85
Bhavnagar Para	.. 94.4	71.0	70	..	39.10	19.28
Surat	.. 94.5	72.2	75	..	57.65	17.79
Ahmedabad	.. 94.8	73.8	60	..	39.72	10.85
Dessa;	.. 95.1	68.2	54	..	26.58	3.37
Neemuch	.. 90.9	64.0	63	..	29.15	1.91
Indore	.. 90.1	63.1	52	..	26.36	—4.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 89.8	67.2	75	..	47.21	—4.09
Saugor;	.. 90.2	67.8	58	..	22.11	—10.77
Hoshangabad	.. 91.5	64.6	70	..	43.88	—2.32
Khandwa	.. 92.0	66.4	69	..	31.18	3.30
Akola	.. 96.6	67.5	54	..	26.64	—2.63
Amraoti	.. 94.0	69.2	56	..	31.82	1.80
Nagpur	.. 93.1	67.1	67	..	39.89	—4.28
Chanda	.. 90.9	66.5	77	..	35.74	—12.72
Raipur	.. 89.7	71.6	71	..	41.43	—8.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 90.2	79.6	86	..	81.29	11.65
Ratnagiri	.. 89.9	75.7	51	..	12565	27.94
Mormugao	.. 86.0	75.5	88	..	11351	26.11
Karwar;	.. 88.1	72.4	93	2.43	14687	32.39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 93.9	67.1	66	..	27.21	7.15
Ahmednagar	.. 89.9	64.9	53	..	17.39	—1.60
Poona	.. 89.8	67.5	73	..	30.08	7.71
Sholapur	.. 94.1	68.2	59	..	24.18	—0.57
Sholapur	.. 86.2	65.4	66	..	13.88	—2.53
Bijapur;	.. 85.3	67.3	81	..	79.48	38.68
Belgaum;	.. 91.6	67.2	47	..	25.05	0.20
Aurangabad;	.. 90.4	66.5	60	..	53.56	16.74
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.7	68.6	74	..	39.32	13.74
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore;	.. 86.5	71.8	86	2.39	14087	28.29
Calicat;	.. 89.9	75.7	94	3.87	97.78	4.58
Cochin	.. 88.2	76.6	85	0.28	75.71	—2.18
Colombo	.. 86.8	73.2	95	1.36	27.65	2.00
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	.. 88.6	74.2	78	..	25.75	0.30
Bellary	.. 91.8	73.5	81	..	14.20	1.46
Guddapah;	.. 90.0	73.5	85	..	20.22	—1.75
Madras	.. 86.0	73.7	96	0.52	21.30	1.03
Bangalore	.. 80.6	67.1	90	0.94	18.42	—4.85
Coimbatore	.. 86.2	72.1	87	0.02	6.07	—2.10
Trichinopoly	.. 87.3	73.5	90	0.20	9.39	—5.22
Negapatam;	.. 84.8	74.2	93	2.75	17.97	4.89

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 13th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.878 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.0 egree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 „
Dew Point	76.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.775 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	4.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 egrees
Minimum do. do.	78.4 „
General direction of find from midnight to midnight N.....NE, ENE, NE, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	120miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	0.01 „
Total fal during year	81.44 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th October	0.00 „

WAR RELIEF

FOR EIGHT FULL DAYS.

MYSOCHROME SALE

In harmonious sympathy
with the large contributions
the public have given recently
to the various War funds,

WE HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE AWAY

12½ % off

ALL OUR BOOTS & SHOES ONLY

TO OUR NUMEROUS PATRONS.

From Thursday the 15th October
To Thursday the 22nd October
(Both Days Inclusive)

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bombay.

Proprietors: FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.

Beware of spurious imitations.

A UNIQUE PRESENT

Never thought of before, yet one which saves life and property specially while travelling.

EVER READY—ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS lead you with safety through all dark passages. Need no oil or matches. Press a button and get a dazzling flood of light in front of you.

No. 137A, Strong Bull's eye lens improved safety switch fitted with superior bulb and "Ever Ready" Superior battery. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sent ready for use. No elaborate instructions. Take out of the parcel and use immediately.

Price Rs. 3 only. POST FREE. ONE FREE ON ORDERS FOR 10 AT A TIME.

Wanted Agents Everywhere.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING COMPANY

Department (B. C.)—KARACHI.

TIRED

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES

PROF JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 60 pills Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,

155, Jumma Musjid Market

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36½ INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, October 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,700
" " Imports	1,207

Liverpool, October 13th.

Tone "Cloths" Dull offers scarce ..
Tone "Yarns" Slow and irregular ..

MONEY MARKET.

London, October 13th.

Berlin Cheques on London	23½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£240,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	3½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	1½
Interest day to day loans	2½

METALS.

London, October 13th.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£55½
Rubber spot	2/10

SEEDS.

London October 13th.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship..	42/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 14th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks
6 bundles rupees	12,000	Liverpool	National
91 bars silver	1,50,000	London	Mercantile

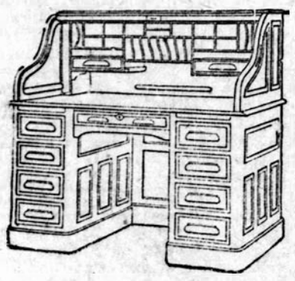
EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and there is little business doing either way.

Quotations—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1 3	13/16 to 27/32
D.D. mail	1 3	7/8
T.T. forward Oct. 20th	1 3	27/32

ROLL TOP DESKS. & OFFICE CHAIRS



IN SELECTED DESIGNS.

OAK, WALNUT & STEEL.

Prices to suit all.

W. H. THORNS & Co.

369-371, Hornby Road BOMBAY.

BANKS BUYING—

Private D.D. ready	.. 1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	.. 1	3/8
France 3 m-s ready ..	.. 1	3 1/4
60 d/s Japan	..	.. 1 17½

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London yesterday was 23½. In the local market there is a moderate business passing in ready bars at about 73. Bar gold in very steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	26	7	0
Ready Bar silver (ouns duty).....	73	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 12th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.....	17*	19,567
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	31	36,963

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND BONDS.

A few transactions in Government Paper were done to-day at the prices varying from Rs. 9/4 to 92.

4 Per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds (long-dated) changed hands at Rs. 97/4.

SHARES.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange was held yesterday to consider what steps should be taken to prevent an unnecessary, indesirable and unwarranted set-back in the prices of several shares—particularly mill shares. By their previous resolutions the Board had prohibited the transactions of any fresh business, either on cash basis or for forward delivery, but these resolutions were not strictly enforced or adhered to,and a few transactions were daily recorded at ramdom rates with the result that a drastic fall in the prices of several shares, hitherto thought of as the best security on the Bombay Market, was daily registered. Taking into view this state of things which gradually began to assume a very grave aspect and to safeguard the interest of the general public as well as to avert the possibility of any financial panic in the market, the Board of Directors yesterday decided to adopt severe measures. A notice embodying the resolutions passed by the Board yesterday were posted up to-day. The Board has fixed for cash business rates for several shares and notified that whoever will attempt to transact or put through any business at a rate below the fixed quotations, will not only be severely dealt with but summararily suspended for trangressing the orders of the Board. The rates fixed for November (Mahurat) settlement will hold good for carrying over business for the December settlement with the addition of *Budley* interest previously settled. Moreover, to evade the indirect infringement of the resolutions a notice is placed on the board forbidding the admission of non-certified brokers in the precincts of the Exchange hall. This step is very salutary—as the possibility of any transactions occasioning any drop in fixed prices by those who are not within the jurisdiction of the Board is well nigh ensured.

It is anticipated that under the able leadership of the venerable Chairman of the Stock Exchange—Sir Shapurji Broacha who has the unique reputation for tackling intricate situations and whose name has deservedly been regarded as a synonym for wisdom, caution and ripe experience, the bark of the share market will not meet with any shipwreck, though it may have to experience a slightly rough weather.

The rate fixed by the Board for the transaction of cash business for several shares run as under:—

	Rs.	
Manekji Petit	1,630	x. d.
David	425	x. d.
Ahmedabad Advance	740	c. d.
Edward Sassoon	140	
Emperor Edward	395	
Indore Malwa	110	
Bombay Dying & Bleaching	85	
Currimbhai	175	
Colaba Land	1,270	
Kohinoor	665	
Crescent	80	
Khatao	1,270	
China	490	
Jamshed	80	
New Great	180	
New City	979	
Phoenix	135	
Finlay	235	
Framji	1,250	
Fazalbhai	365	
Bombay Cotton	85	
Bombay Dying	550	
Bombay United	300	
Manavji	925	x. d.
Laxmi Cotton	1,050	
Standard	860	
Swadeshi	1,325	
Central India	1,710	c. d.
Sun	92-8	x. d.
Swan	200	
Morarji	2,325	
Tata Ordinary	73	
Tata Def.	114	
Bombay Burma	850	
New Mofussil Press	815	
Volkart Press	600	
Port Canning	770	x. d.
Bom. E. Tram ord.	190	

COTTON.

There is no change to report in the Liverpool market.

The local market is also unchanged Business at the fixed minimum rates is impracticable there being no buyers, while in the bazaar it is reported that sales are being made at fully Rs. 10 below fixed prices, thought such business will not be recognised by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. It is regrettable that such a ridiculous position should be possible in the market, and that speculators should continue to operate in verbal contracts, which are valeless for the purpose of legitimate business, and only serve to undermine the justifiable efforts which the Directors of the Association are making to prevent a complete collapse.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a small business passing. Prices are unchanged and there is less desire on the part of holders to reduce stocks at present low rates.

Quotations:—Minimum rates:—

Good Broach	Rs. 195	March
F. G. Bengal	,, 125	Jan.
Fine Bengal	,, 135	,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	,, 160	,,
Fine Khandeish	,, 145	,,
F. G. Khandeish	,, 135	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The market is steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi Bangla Rs. 6-10-0 R.T.

Linseed: The market is rather raiser.

We quote:—

Ready .....Rs. 5-13-0 B.T.

Rapeseed: Steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 6-10-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...Rs. 7-10-0 B.T.

Castorseed: Quiet. Little doing.

We quote:—

Ready .....Rs. 5-6-0 B.T.

Mowraseed: Steady.

We quote:—

Ready .....Rs. 3-12-0 B.T.

Poppyseed: Quiet.

We quote:—

Ready .....Rs. 7-2-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday,

Cotton	1,190	Bales.
Wheat	10,901	Cwts.
Linseed	823	"
Rape. Rai etc	488	"
Gingellyseed	14	"
Poppyseed	10	"
Groundnuts	978	"
Castorseed	2,162	"
Rice	2,760	"
Myrabolams	35	"
Cottonseed	6,407	"
Mowraseed	115	"
Gram	1,073	"
Jowar	2,771	"
Maize	49	"
Barley	253	"

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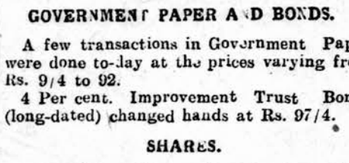
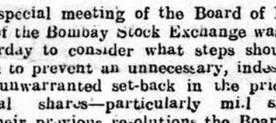
Glare Protector. (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price



FRONT VIEW.



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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AFZUL KHAN'S TOMB.

PIR CHISHTI'S VISION.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

PEER SAYAD HAJI MOHAMED KASHIMSHAH CHISHTI AND OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

In this case Peer Sayad Haji Mahamad Kasamshah Chishti was convicted on a trial held on the 2nd of June, 1913, by Mr. A F. L. Brayne, First Class Magistrate of Satara, of alteration of a protected monument, an offence under section 16 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VI. of 1904) and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. On appeal Mr. C. A. Kincaid Sessions Judge of Satara, confirmed the conviction but altered the sentence to one of a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to fifteen days' simple impresonment.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—In the year 1659 the Bijapur Government made a determined effort to destroy Shivaji by sending against him at Partapgad large force under an experienced general Afzul Khan. Shivaji met the situation by inducing Afzul Khan to give him an interview. The interview ended by a combat between Shivaji and Afzul Khan, in which the latter was worsted. He was decapitated, and his head was buried under a new tower which Shivaji built to the east of Pratapgad, and Afzul Khan's body was buried on the shoulder of Partabgad Hill. Over the grave was built a small tomb stone. On the 27th May, 1909, Government declared Afzul Khan's tomb to be a protected Monument, In May, 1908, the present accused, Pir Chishti, who is a Hyderabad Pir with some claims to Holiness, gathered a number of Musalmans round Afzul Khan's tomb. After reciting some prayers Pir Chishti closed his eyes and in a short time declared that he had had a vision. In the vision he had seen Afzul Khan seated on a throne surrounded by a number of persons in white robes. Afzul Khan addrssed the Pir and directed him to build him (Afzul Khan) a more fitting tomb than that which existed, with *dargas* and mosques. In May 1909, Pir Chishti organized an "Uras" or festival and an account of it was sent to the "Akbare-Islam" Newspaper. In September, 1909, Pir Chisht who was then residing in Bombay, ordered one Ali Shet to enlarge Afzul Khan's tomb and gave Rs. 60 for the purpose. In due course the tomb was converted from a ordinary Musalman's tomb to a handsome erection, such as should grace the grave of a Saint. The accused further erected an iron box for the receipt of alms and employed some musicians to sound their instruments twice daily near Afzul Khan's tomb. Then Pir Chishti's action affected certain vested interests. The tomb has from time immemorial been under the Havaldar of the shrine of *Bhavani*, in whose honour Afzul Khan had been killed by Shivaji. The tomb had also as an attendant, one Piraji who received some petty salary from the Havaldar of Pratapghad and such offerings as the pious might make at the tomb. Piraji brought the matter to the Collector's notice, who visited the tomb and spoke sharply to the Mahalkari about the matter. The Mahalkari asked Pir Chishti to desist from further improvements to Afzul Khan's grave but he would not listen and replied to the Mahalkari that he proposed to build mosques and other tombs there. Subsequently the Mahalkari received a report from the Havaldar of Bhavani that Pir Chishti had erected doors near the tomb. This report was forwarded to the Collector, who ordered the Mahalkari to hold an enquiry. In the meantime, Pir Chishti had served a notice informing Piraji that he was dismissed from his post. Piraji petitioned the Collector who ordered the Musalman community that Piraji was not to be interfered with. The Collector also issued a notice to Chishti, calling upon him to explain why he interfered with the tomb. The notice was not accepted by Pir Chisht and the Collector thereupon ordered the present prosecution.

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused observed: "As a matter of fact there is abundant evidence that Pir Chishti was not a mere tool in the hands of others but was the prime mover in the offence complained of, Pir Chishti, has no doubt, by means of a pretended vision, induced a number of his co religionists to part with their money. His conduct has been contumacious throughout."

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the order of the Sessions Judge, and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

In this very transaction the present accused with three others was charged under section 25 (h) of the Forest Act with doing certain acts without permission within reserved forest and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 by the Sessions Judge and the other accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the sentence of fine imposed on Pir Chishti but reduced the fine of the other accused to Rs. 10 each.

Mr. Bhide appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represent the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, 15TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Judgment.

187-13—Dastur & Co., Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B. & Co.

775-13—Crawford B. & Co., the Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay, v. Ratanlal Chunilal panalal, Dastur & Co., Crawford B. & Co.

For Dismissal of Court.

T. & I. J. 9-14—Matu J. & M. Kessirbai widow and anr. v. Satbai widow, Amina & D.

For Consent Decree.

231-14—Jyabji D. & Co. Bamdas Bhimrao and anr, v Gajanan Bhimrao and ors. Daph. F. & D. Mirza M. and D.

T. and I. J. 6-14—Daph F and D, Gajanan Bhimrao v Laxuman Bhimrao Tyabji D. and Co., Mirza M. and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

655-12—Bhaishankar K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Bai Hirabai, Khund L and M.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-14—Sm B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. h & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Curson das v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Kesari chand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co

929-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M

172-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M and Co.

949-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co

407-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gugan and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

80-13—Wadia G and Co. Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

171-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

379-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For Judgment.

194-13—Madhowji K and C v Khimji Dhanji and ors, Bhimji and Co.

For Consent Decree.

31-14—M B Chothia, Khatubai widow v Aishabai and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Matu J and M, Sm B and Co, Khand L and M.

119-14—M B Chothia, Khatubai widow v Esmail Haji Moosa and ors, Mulla and M, Matu J and M.

For Further Directions and costs on Comr's Report.

104-14—Payne & Co., Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam v. The Frazer Ice Factory, Ltd., and ors., M. B. Chothia.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cases.

284-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gulamali Mahomed Sajan v Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and ors, Captain and V, Jeh M and S, Little and Co.

471-14—Captain and V, Jafferbhai Dattoo v Gulam Alli Mahomed Sajan and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

411-14—Surajmal and Co, Rukhmanibai v Radhabai widow and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

167-14—Manji Karimbhoy Gopalji & ors v, Ard H D & Co Ty D & Co. Between Defts. 2 to 4.

288-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakubai v. Ganpat Kashinath Manor Mehta D & I

132-14—Kanu H. & Co., Swami Ramanyacharya Nathumayacharya v. Purshotam Keshowji, Edg. G. W. & Co.

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.

658-13—Khand L and M, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and ors v Rustomji Pestonji Cowrigar and Co a firm and ors, Jeh S M and H, Sm B and Co, M B Chothia, Matu J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

461-14—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand v Haridas Premji and ors, Purnanand and Co, Moti and D.

492-13—In person, Haribux Bilasari and ors v Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and R. Tribhowandas Narrandas Malvi v Abdullally Hajiani Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

193-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhabai v. Soondersdas & Co.

85-13—Motichand & D Harmukhrai Sundermal a firm v. Kunjlal Amichand

Rustomji & G & anr Malvi H M & R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Decree Absolute.

203-14—Mulla and Mulla, Esmail Ibrahim Haji Cassum v Ahmed Haji Usuf and ors, Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

188-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Edulji Bisni v Memon Usman Alli Mahomed and anr, J A Valles.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

511-14—Captain and V. Messrs. Bhawanji Virsey & Co. a firm v. Maganram Ramkishen a firm, Tayabji D. & Co. Part Heard.

Short Causes.

992-14—Tyabji D and Co, Jotram Kidarnath a firm v Gianchand Maghandas a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1009-14—Payne and Co. Pallonji Edulji and Son a firm v Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel, Shroff D and D.

Long Causes.

905-13—Dastur & Co Takersey Khairaj v. Mulji Shamji & anr Captain & V.

698-14—Manecklal and Co, Jamiatram Narbheram Mehta v The Poona Bank Ld, Payne and Co.

566-14—In person, Fakirmahomed Peermahomed v Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Matubhai J and M.

616-14—Jehangir M and S, Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v Jamnabai widow and anr, D J Mantri Unwalla P and P, For Postponement.

637-14—Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow v Arjun Khemji and anr, Tyabjee D and Co, J's Summon's pending.

684-14—M B Chothia, Tulka Tolsa and Co a firm and anr v Anandrao Ramrao and ors, Patell and Ez, Chitnis M and K.

570-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v Nemchand. Dayabhai, Jamsetji R and D.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Maruti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

755-14—Payne and Co, Chaturbhuj Narayenji v Manilal Manecklal, Hiralal and Co.

702-14—Nadirsha and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patenkar v Ramchandra Balwant Chavan, Sabnis and G.

757-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surajbhai Morarji, Madhowji K and C, For postponement.

758-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surajbhai Morarji and anr, Madhowji K and C, M B Chothia, For postponement.

473-14—Mulla and Mulla, Lalloobhai Hemchand a firm v Jivanchand Virchand and anr, Hiralal and Co.

513-14—Hiralal and Co, Virchand Dacharam a firm v Lalloobhai Hemchand a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

521-14—Mulla and Mulla, Shivji Cooverji and Co a firm v Jadhowji Jeram a firm, Madh K and C.

202-14—Khand L and M, Krishnarao Moreshwar Ajukya v Anandrao Wishwanath Jaiker, Jeh M and S.

638-14—Dubash and Co, Ganpat Govindrao v Yemnabai widow and ors, Daph F and D, D J Mantri.

687-13—Ragh N and Co, Fritz Schleicher v Anupram Haribhai Travadi, Amin and D.

500-14—Tyabji D and Co, Raja Gokaldas Jiwandas a firm v Ram Kisson Deoshankar and ors, Jam R and D.

805-14—Chitnis M and K, Mahadeo Ganoji Bhonsley v Jamnabai widow and anr, D J Mantri, Jeh M and S.

674-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Jaynarayan Buldeodas Daga v Birdichand Ramdatt and ors, Ard H D and Co

779-14—Mehta D and L, Lannubai widow v Parwatibai widow and anr, Ragh N and Co, Jeh S M and H.

790-14—Jehangir S M and H, Shaik Sulleman Shaik Abdul Kadar Hatokar v Shaik Alli Shaik Ismail Hatokar, M B Chothia.

794-14—C P D'Cunha, Harichandra Dharmaji v Chintaman Dharmaji and anr, Amin and Desai.

176-14—Mulji and Tha, Bachoo Harkissondas v Ranchordas Gordhandas Kanakia and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

808-14—Shams and G, Popatlal Mulchand v Dadaba Damul Pathare and ors, Moti and D, Jeh M and S.

813-14—Khand L and M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v Anandibai widow and anr, M B Chothia, Ragh N and Co.

700-14—Captain and V, Jethabhai Hirji v Bharmal Dewsey, Manecklal and Co.

703-14—Captain and V, Cooverji Shamji v Karamsey Keshavji and anr, Ard H D and Co.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Co., "The Dancing Mistress," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

Bandmann Opera Co., Farewell Performance, "Step this Way," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

OCT. 14.

373 Parades.—Sunday next 18th instant Specialists parade Mahaluxmi:—D. R. F., Gun Layers, Signallers. Members should send their names into Office as soon as possible (not later than Thursday Morning), so that arrangements can be made for Rations and Cars.

374. Duty.—The following Detachment will be on duty for 24 hours at Mahaluxmi on Fridays commencing from the 16th instant:—

Sergt. Graveston, Corpl. Ashworth, Corpl. Grimshaw, Gunner Bands, Gunner Cairns, Gunner Bayley, Gunners Peterson, Gunners Carroll, Gunner Bancroft, Gunner Colonn, Gunner Muir, Gunners Ackroyd, Gunner Plow, Gunner Burgess.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM,
Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 15.

No. 888.—Books Instructional.—Copies of Infantry Training 1914, are now available for issue to all Officers and N. C. Officers of the Battalion. Applications for same should be made at Head-Quarters, where recipients will be expected to sign. The book is issued for perusal only and is not yet to be applied to work.

No. 889.—Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 17th:—

"A" Company, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Friday.
Recruits.—Friday at 7-30 a.m., (Mufti).
"C" Company, Friday at 8-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Thursday at 6-30 p.m., at Headquarters.
Dress.—Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned day.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

No. 890.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday, 16th instant.—"E" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 17th instant.—"C" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 18th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at ... a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

No. 891.—Instruction-Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m., (except Saturdays), until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Note Books should be brought.

897 Arms.—With reference to Battalion Order No. 891, it is notified for information that the early morning lecture at 7-15 a.m. on Friday 16th Inst. will be devoted to the care and cleanliness of Arms. As this is a most important subject every effort should be made by Officers to attend.

898. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8148 Vol. A. T. Gosford.

899. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted as under:—
No. 6860 L/Sergt. T. R. Aldred, "G" Coy. from 16th to 21st October 1914, inclusive.
No. 7799 Vol. H. S Bigge-Wither, "G" Coy. from 12th to 21st October 1914, inclusive.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March	"Mussorie"	Hoyle.
Overture	"Light Cavalry"	Suppe.
Valse	"The Druids Prayer"	Davson.
Selection	"Pelissiana"	Pelissier.
Gipsy Serenade	"El Salude"	Ancliffe.
Melodies from	"The Girls who didn't"	Etter

National Anthems (I) "Belgium" (II) "Russia" (III) "France" (IV) "Japan."
"God Save the King-Emperor."

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday next commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the Direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Band Master.

March	"Sylvia"	Monk.
Overture	"Cradle"	Lange
Valse	"Acclamation"	Walestenfel.
Selection	"A Runaway Girl"	Godfrey.
Polka	"Off we go"	Coote.
Dervish Chorus	"A Oriental Scene"	Sebek.
Polka Muzurka	"Angelica"	Gracias.
Galop	"Immer Fidel"	Lekoff.

God Save the King.

DISTURBED WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, yesterday, states that conditiousins are still disturbed off the west coast south of Ratnagiri.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Port Officer, Bombay, notifies that a balck Can buoy has been placed in the south-S 59 deg. W. (true) from the Prongs Light S 59 deg. W. (line) from the Prongs Light House. The buoy is only temporary, and may be removed at any time without previous notice.

UNION CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting of the members of the Union Cricket Club was held on Monday last at 3 p.m., at Kanta Terraces. Mr. Mangaldas N. Mehta presided over the meeting, when the annual Report of the club was passed. The meeting dispersed after the election of a committee as well as two honorary secretaries.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were reported in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 51, as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 83 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 2,472, out of which 8 were found to be plague-stricken. Seven of the plague rats were caught in B Ward and one in C Ward.

WOMEN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu girl named Bhagirthibai, aged about 18 years.

It appeared from the evidence that about two months ago the deceased's husband Narayan Shivji, a fitter employed at the Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Lonavla, sent her to Bombay to live with his parents. A few days ago she looked sad, and told a neighbour that she had been scolded by her mother-in-law for keeping back a rupee from her earnings. On Saturday last she went to see her sister. She was morose and refused to give any reason why. She was subsequently missed, and on Tuesday evening her body was found floating in a well, a few yards away from her house, at Sewree.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED LAST QUARTER.

The report of the Executive Health Officer for the City of Bombay for the third quarter of 1914, shows the health conditions in the city to have been excellent. The report states:—

The improvement in public health recorded for the preceding quarters of the year was well maintained during the period under review. Compared with 1913, the health conditions may be considered in general to have been encouraging—notwithstanding an increase of 122 registered in the mortality from all causes, due particularly to an outbreak of Cholera in G Ward which, however, was soon brought under control by the energy and vigilance of the staff.

The City was free from the epidemic incidence of dicase during the quarter under report.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Among the special features of interest may be mentioned:—

(i) the very considerable reduction in the mortality from all causes, compared with the corresponding quarters of 1906 and following years, excepting 1911 and 1913 which show a decrease of 45 and 122 respectively;

(ii) the very striking decrease in the mortality from Phthisis which was again the lowest on record (352);

(iii) the encouraging decrease in the mortality from Plague which, but for a trifling increase (plus 12) over that of the corresponding quarter of 1912, would be the lowest in the history of the disease in the City;

(iv) the diminished mortality from small-pox (29), which was the lowest since 1907—except in 1910 (24);

(v) the decreased mortality from Measles (10), which was the same as in 1909 but otherwise the lowest since 1876;

(vi) the continued decline in the mortality from Malaria (54), which was the lowest since 1907;

(vii) the reduced mortality from Fevers (645), which was the lowest since 1905 except in 1909 when it was 20 less (625);

(viii) the diminished mortality from the Diseases of the Nervous System (441) which, almost the same as in 1913 (440), was the lowest since 1907;

(ix) the reduction in the number of births registered.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

If, with the help of the foregoing statement, a comparison be made with the averages of the third quarters of the preceding decennium (1904-1913), marked improvement will be observed in the health conditions of the quarter: except under Respiratory Diseases, which show a small increase of 24 deaths, very appreciable decrease will be found recorded under every other principal cause of death; of 192 under Plague, 11 under Small-pox, 17 under Measles, 59 under Cholera, 9 under Malaria, 128 under Fevers, 123 under Diarrhœal Diseases, 68 under Nervous Diseases and 284 under Phthisis; the resultant saving to the City being of 1,026 lives.

The number of births registered (4,890) was 92 less than the decennial mean.

4,890 live births were registered in the City during the quarter, being 637 more than in the preceding quarter but 60 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1913 and 92 less than the decennial mean.

MORTALITY.

The mortality from all causes registered during the quarter was 7,218: higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1911 (7,173) and 1913 (7,096), but otherwise the lowest registered since 1905. It was 2,442 less than in the previous quarter but 122 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913 and 1,026 less than the decennial average (1904-1913).

The figure (7,218), however, represents the gross mortality in the quarter, including as it does 94 deaths among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it; 3 from Plague, 10 from Cholera and 81 from other causes. With this correction the mortality for the period under report stands at 7,124. Distributed by months, 2,353 deaths were registered in July, 2,702 in August and 2,163 in September.

The total number of deaths among infants during the quarter was 2,083, being 22 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913 but 244 less than the decennial average (1904-1913).

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. A. Barrett, assistant warehouse superintendent of the Bombay Port Trust, appeared in answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by one Abdul Hussein Mahomed, a dealer in furniture.

The complainant alleged that he went to the accused's flat at Colaba on the 9th August at about 5-30 p.m. to collect a balance of Rs. 40 that was due to him from the accused on account of the furniture hired by him. A servant in the employ of the accused asked him to wait. Subsequently the accused came out and told him he would not pay then, and asked him to come the next month. The complainant, however, said he wanted the money at once, whereupon the accused pushed him, saying he would not pay anything. The complainant caught hold of a balustrade to save himself from falling, when, it is further alleged, the accused kicked him in the left wrist.

The accused denied the charge, saying the complainant came to his place at 6 p.m. on Sunday the 9th August and demanded payment. Under his wife's instructions, his servant told the complainant that as it was a Sunday he would be paid later on. But the complainant persisted in his demands, and the accused came out and told him in Hindustani that if he did not go away from there at once he would throw him into the sea. The summons was served two months after. The staircase up which the complainant had come to his flat was a private one, and he had therefore committed trespass.

The complainant was then examined with regard to a medical certificate which he had promised to produce on the 18th September when he asked for a postponement and alleged he could not serve the summons owing to illness. He said the doctor had refused to give him a medical certificate. He had no other witnesses.

His Worship, in acquitting the accused, said this was one of those cases in which persons went to their customers for payment and tried to create a scene in order to bring pressure. The complainant did not serve the summons on the accused after he had obtained it, and on the 18th September he came to the Court and asked for an adjournment. The doctor had refused to give him a medical certificate. His Worship did not believe the complainant's story and acquitted the accused.

THEFT OF STAMPS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Babu Bhagu, a peon in the Government Stamp Office, and temporarily employed in the War Branch of the Political Department, with committing the theft of Government service stamps worth Rs. 112, belonging to Government, between the 1st September and 12th October. One Oosman Abu, a stamp vendor, was charged with receiving and retaining the stamps knowing them to have been stolen and with disposing of some of them.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accusel stole the stamps and sold them to the second accused at extremely cheap rates. The second accused sold some of them to one Henry Somake, whose suspicions were aroused and who informed the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship said the second accused must have known that the stamps were Government property, from their very appearance and yet he had encouraged the peon to commit the theft. The first accused was sentenced to three months' and the second accused, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which a hack victoria driver named Dosan Nurmahomed was charged with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that last July he drove his gharry along Kalbadevi Road in such a rash and negligent manner, that an old Hindu pedestrian, who was carrying a load, was knocked down and killed.

The defence was that the accident was due to the deceased's negligence.

His Worship gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

With reference to a Standing Committee resolution, the Commissioner reported the action that was being taken in regard to Municipal wells and tanks in which anopheles larvae had been found. He forwarded a statement of Municipal wells and tanks in A to G Wards which showed that of the 19 tanks, 12 were open, including 9 in G Ward, 4 had been filled in and 3 were being filled in. Of the 41 wells, 13 had been covered over, 7 filled in, and 21 were open out of which 6 were under fish trial. No action had at present been taken in regard to the wells and tanks in G Ward.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE. HINDU DIVISION.

The Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade will start a class in "First Aid" and another in "Home Nursing and Hygiene" on Sunday the 18th inst. at Mahim in the Municipal School at Lady Jamsetjee Road. Dr. M. G. Kirtikar, L. M. & S., Medical Practitioner, Mahim Bazaar Road, has kindly consented to conduct both these classes.

The whole course is of 8 to 10 lectures for each class.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 176,687. Per Treasury Officer, Ratnagiri, Rs. 975; Western India Turf Club, Rs. 10,000; Mrs. J. E. P. Curry Rs. 15; Talukas of Surat District Rs. 1,396; Lady Telephone Operators, Bombay Telephone Co., Bombay Branch Rs. 50 Two annas fund per Mrs. Macaulay Rs. 21.

Per Rewa Kantha, Panch Mahals Branch:—Per Mr. Godub Lowji, Rs. 53; Azam Thakore Rawaji Lakhati of Adesar Rs. 51; Lieut-Col. J. R. B. G. Carter, Rs. 50.

Per Major F. de B. Hancock, Porbandar:—Mr. Virji Kanji Rs. 75; Mr. Hasam Mavji Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 30; Bombay A. D. C., proceeds performance of "The Magistrate" Rs. 3,500; Staff and Scholars, the C. M. S. Emmanuel Girls School. Girgaum Rs. 60.

Per Mrs. Oldfield, Jetalsar:—Bibi Shri Amirbakhate of Sardargadh, Rs. 100; Women of Sardargadh Rs. 75; Mr. D. S. Manchubai Rs. 50; Mr. Nerishanker Rs. 2.

Per Mrs. W. A. Fern, Tankari:—Women of Tankari Village Rs. 44; Women of Tankari Bunder Rs. 8; Mrs. W. A. Fern, Rs. 15; Mrs. Sardarsing Suising Rs. 5.

Bai Shri Harakhabai Saheb of Bajana Rs. 100; Bai Shri Vaghatibai Saheb of Bajana Rs. 100; Staff and boys, Gokuldas Tejpal High School Rs. 50.

Per Thana Branch:—Ladies of Kalyan Town Rs. 50; Mrs. Framji D. Lalkaka Rs. 50; Miss Peerozebai A. C. Fardunji Rs. 25; Miss Chandanbai A. C. Furdunji Rs. 25; Bai Maneckbai Pallonji C. Sethna, Rs. 50; Miss Goolbai Pallonji C. Sethna Rs. 15; Mrs. R. F. B. Master Rs. 15; Miss Jer F. B. Master Rs. 5.

Per Lady Jeejeebhoy:—Novel, Rs. 15; A Zarthosti Banoo Rs. 10; A Parsee Lady, Rs. 10; A. E. W. Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10,—Rs. 16. Total Rs. 193,818.

Mr. F. B. Borkar, Belgaum, 200 cases Hospital Comforts; Mrs. Deakin, 6 Balaclava Caps; A Friend 1 Maund Cotton Wool; Miss G. Currimbhoy 2 Maunds Cotton Wool; Mrs. Rothfeld, Jalgaon 3 cases Clothing, Cigarettes, Bidies, Cards, Books, and Magazines; Mrs. Stewart Capper, Agar, 8 Jig-Saw puzzles; Mrs. J. Sanjana, 2 Caps, 1 pair boots and books; Dr. B. M. Khambatta, Bulsar 1 box clothes and bandages; Mrs. L. Procter, Sholapur 2 cases clothing and sheets; "Bob 2 pairs Woollen Bed Socks; Mrs. Dinbai Pestonjee Kanga, Children's clothes and shoes; Anonymous, Flannel shirts and magazines; Mrs. Claridge 2 tins Milk and Books; Mrs. Sladen, Rajkot 1 case Shirts, Pyjamas, Vests, Bandages and Frocks; Mrs. S. DeCosta Flannel Shirts; Seikh Reheman, Hinganghat, 1 case Bed Sheets; Assiez Ali, Hyderabad, Urdu Books; Anonymous 6 collars; Miss Fredericks 7 Scarves; Mr. J. M. Cursetjee 3 doz. pillows; Mrs. Heaton, Jig-Saw Puzzles; Mrs. Dwarkadas Ranchordas 40 yards flannel; N. F. W. 1 Muffler; The Ladies of Coorg, Caps, dressing gowns, operating gowns, bags, pyjamas, and shirts; Messrs. Laljee Mansingh, 39 pillows, 50 shirts, 6 drawers, and socks; Hilla, Mehroo and Rutta, 3 doz. handkerchiefs; Mrs. S. H. Batliwalla, 2 Blankets, Carpet, etc.; Nurse Curtain; Mr. P. H. Howard, Castle Rock Clothes; Mrs. G. M. Rose Infants' warm underclothing; Mrs. T. C. Greenop, Caps, socks, pillowcases, etc.; Mrs. Christiansen Handkerchiefs; Mr. A. B. Clarke, Baroda, Chair, Books, etc.; per Mrs. Emmanuel, Alibag Shirts, pillowcases, handkerchiefs, toys and books; Mrs. J. N. Lam and Mrs. Satlatwalla, each 6 sheets; A parsee Lady Overcoat, drawers, sweaters, socks, etc.; Mrs. Fowler, Poona case Burgundy and Books; Mr. N. K. Mowji, Kathiawar Indian sweetmeats; Books and Magazines, Mrs. H. Gannon, A Friend, Mrs. R. K. Gillard, Mr. Anant Shivram Phalke, Mr. A. E. Mistri, Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., Mrs. C. E. Clarkson, Mrs. H. D. Ghore, Dr. Sorab C. Hormasjee, Mr. Framroze Sorabjee Khan, Mrs. A. M. Rochat, A Friend, Mrs. M. C. Bowler, A Friend, Mrs. M. Botterill, Mrs. M. Guidera, Mrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Subedar; A Friend, Mr. F. B. Ambler, (Igatpuri), Miss Hannah Isaac, Mr. G. R. Atkinson, (Poona), Mr. Dadiba H. Billimoria, Messrs. E. Lock and A. Gerrad, Mrs. H. W. Herbert, Mrs. Sowerly, Mr. R. A. Adams, Misses D. N. Wadia, A Sympathiser, A Friend, Mrs. F. D. Lalkaka, Mrs. N. R. Wadia, Dr. G. S. Ranade, Misses P. and C. A. C. Fardoonji, Mr. M. K. Kothawalla, Mrs. H. S. Ratnagar, Mr. C. V. Vernon.

Correction:—Byculla Wesleyan Church, for 14 read 114 yards Linen.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 193,818. Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall:—Mrs. Mahant Saheb of Gorakhmadhi, Rs. 200, the Ladies of Gorakhmadhi, Rs. 28, Mrs. E. Reuben, Rs. 50, Mrs. Marks, Rs. 20, Miss Urmilla Mulchand, Rs. 20, Mr. Jatashanker J. Chhaya, Rs. 10, (total Rs. 328); Ahmedabad Branch, (3rd instalment), per Mrs. Ramanbhai, Rs. 1,000; per Rewa Kantha, Panch Mahals Branch:—Thakor Saheb Uchad, Rs. 50; Thakore Saheb Rengan, Rs. 8, Thandar of Sankheda, Rs. 13, (total Rs. 71); Mrs. Heaton, Rs. 200; Kaira District (2nd instalment), per Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Rs. 4,532 and Jacobabad, per Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., Rs. 832, total Rs. 200,841.

Ladies of Anglo-Indian Empire League, per Mrs. Sullivan:—42 vests, 32 pillowslips, 14 pairs socks shoelaces etc.

A Friend, clothes.

Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon:—22 lbs. Betel Nut; 242 yards Twill; 4 pairs sheets, 32 pieces flannel; Brass dishes; counterpane, country blankets and rezais, etc.

Mr. Somji, clothes and books.

The Ladies of Panchmari, Women's and Children's clothes.

Mrs. A. S. Vahuji S. Hamjiba, Sheets, Bandages, Towels, Pillows, Handkerchiefs and Books.

Dharwar Branch, per Mrs. Wales, 50 pillows, 100 pillowcases.

Books and Magazines, Mr. G. P. Marich, Mr. S. J. Master, Messrs. Leach and Weborny, A Friend, Mr. M. Damodardas, Mrs. M. H. Dehdashti, Miss Thacker, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. A. S. Bannatyne, A Sympathiser and Miss Bhikaiji L. Palumkote.

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

The "Madras Mail" to-day has sent a cheque for Rs. 14,000 to the Belgian Consul in Madras with the request that he will remit its sterling equivalent to the Belgian Ambassador in London for distribution of the money amongst the distressed Belgians at his Excellency's discretion. Subscriptions are still coming in and will be remitted in due course.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

At the request of Mrs. Chunilal Setalvad, the proprietors of the Coronation Cinematograph (Sandhurst Road) are giving a performance on Saturday next from 9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., in aid of the Bombay Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund. The performance will be under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay.

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE LAUGHING HUSBAND.

If the whole of "The Laughing Husband" had been as entertaining last night as the last act, we should have passed a very merry evening. But it wasn't. The first two acts were boring and the last act, in which Mr. Bobby Roberts appeared for the first time and the other characters who had been so painfully dull, merely revolved round him, only sufficed to send the audience home in a good temper.

We are not sure whether "The Laughing Husband" ought to have been produced at all at the present moment. It is a German musical play. Art, of course, has no national frontiers, but the average musical play is innocent of Art, and this looks rather like trading with the enemy. Anyway, nobody wants just now to be plunged into a German atmosphere, much less to have the infliction of German characters turning out attempts,—and very bad attempts,—at epigram à la Oscar Wilde. And the German atmosphere had a very bad effect on a bevy of subalterns, en route to the Front, who filled up the boxes and behaved in quite a Prussian fashion, to the annoyance of other people in the theatre.

"The Laughing Husband" is an elderly opulent confectioner who has married a young countess. A professional Lothario, in the person of Count Von Seltzal, makes love to her, and, after having listened to a quantity of stale epigram stolen from the English for the Berlin stage, and re-translated again for English consumption, we are treated to a variation of the good old screen scene, which has been the stand-by of English comedy for a century. After all this, the real humour of the last act, which was indelibly English, and was so spontaneous that it sounded all the way through like a brilliant piece of gagging, was most refreshing. It came exclusively from Dr. Rosenrot, the Divorce Specialist, who re-united all the quarrelling couples by a brilliant series of ruses, having found that the reconciliation business paid better than divoice. Mr. Roberts played this part delightfully.

The music of the play is unimportant and harps on waltz themes. Such as it is, it was sympathetically sung by Mr. Clive Leighton and Miss Beatrice Rowe, and hardly sung at all by the others.

To-night there will be another new piece,—that is new to Bombay,—in the shape of "The Dancing Mistress."

RUBBER INDUSTRY OF BURMA.

REQUEST FOR GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, October 14.

The Lower Burma Planters' Association have appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor on the question of the Local Government giving temporary financial assistance to rubber planters owing to the difficulties they find themselves placed in by the present situation in Europe. The letter points out that the absence of shipments since the outbreak of war, little demand for rubber in Eastern markets (Singapore and Colombo), difficulty in obtaining capital either from banks in Burma or England and in some cases loans having been called in and companies being pressed for payment the result is that the estates are unable to obtain money for their current expenses and unless assistance is forthcoming coolies will have to be discharged and cultivation suspended. Shutting down of estates would also mean entirely disorganisation of the staff and labour supply. The association suggests that Government should advance or guarantee in the present conditions, monthly payments to be fixed after enquiry by deputing a Commissioner or other officers appointed by Government.

RACING SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Bombay Racing reason is not far off and there are a few points which deserve attention of the Committee, who, I take it, wish punters to be comfy while they pay and lose.

1. The second enclosure is a bit small for the numbers that attend—it needs extending.
2. The windows and totalizators therein are not sufficient to enable backers to pay in without being crushed—and a crush is a thief's delight.

Possibly your readers may have more suggestions to make which Major Hughes will hear and recommend.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSETJI CURSETJI.

13th October, 1914.

These points were fully discussed in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" by our racing representative last Bombay season. If the suggestions are feasible, Major Hughes may be relied on to give them his best attention.—ED. "B. C."

A SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

We are informed that the Goculdas Tejpal High School—Staff and Boys—have subscribed Rs. 225/- to the Indian Imperial War Relief Fund and Rs. 50/- to the Women's branch of the Fund.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Sikh Disaster.

"The Indian Daily News."—We think there are a considerable number of the public who feel that the Sikh affair has been somehow muddled and public feeling is certainly against this hunting down business at Rs. 100 a head. The whole story of the misfortunes of these people is pitiable and that they should culminate in being chased over Lower Bengal by the Bengal police and being hunted like criminals in their own country India is too piteous. At present we have not heard anything of their story or how it came about that the shooting commenced because the official account leaves off at this critical point. And that is the point we want to know. That point can be cleared up by an impartial enquiry which is eminently one for the Government of India. The matter is one which concerns not Bengal only but the whole of northern India where the matter we hear has created a bad impression and though we are much against interference from Simla we think the present case is an exception. It cannot be said that these men are a mere gang of malefactors. They lost their heads for a few minutes and saw red but no attempt seems to have been made at getting at their side of things. They are now being driven into resistance frightened of the results of their conduct and some effort should be made to get them to surrender quietly by a promise of pardon or by the influence of the Sikh community and having got them to do this to hear their story and decide. What is being done is quite disastrous and not only politically disastrous but not right or humane and is quite opposed to the instinct of the community which is generally pretty fair. Instinct in these affairs is far superior to reason or logic. "Le coeur a ses raisons que la raison ne connait pas." "The heart has its reasons that reason does not know" said Pascal and logic and law and the rule of the C. I. D. are quite out of place in these affairs.

"Christian" Germany and "Heathen" Japan.

"The Leader."—It is no wrong for Christians to invade non-Christian countries, deprive the people of their freedom, and establish and enrich themselves there. But it is unworthy of the dignity of Christian peoples if the injured non-Christians retaliate. Well, so-called Christian Russia learnt a lesson from non-Christian Japan ten years ago. We hope haughty Germany will learn it now in the loss of that Kiao-Chow, the possession of which by it is itself a gross wrong long calling for redress. It will be avenged now by the contemned Japanese. We are glad that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador in Tokio, whose knowledge of China and Japan is unsurpassed, has published a just and pertinent protest and paid a well-merited tribute to Japan. Let the readers compare the Japanese method of warfare with the civilised, 'Christian' German method. Surely a religious creed was never more shamed of her children than the much outraged Christianity has been by the ruler, the Government and the army of Germany. And it is against fellow-Christians that Germany's practised hand at barbarities has been turned. Germany is cheeky, but has not the other cheek, we suppose, to turn to the smiter. But it will be smitten. 'Injustice will bring down the mightiest to ruin,' is the eternal law. The day of reckoning may be long in coming, but come it will. Our only quarrel with Sir Claude Macdonald's letter is that he speaks of 'chivalry, courtesy and honesty' as Christian virtues. They are, but they are not an exclusive possession to be sure.

The Bengal Volunteer Field Ambulance Corps.

"The Bengalee."—Anxious enquiries are being made as to the progress of the scheme of sending a Volunteer Medical Contingent to the front from Bengal, as nothing has been heard of it for some time. We ask these enquiries not to be impatient. Negotiations are in progress to place the scheme on a perfectly satisfactory basis, very different from the hasty and crude shape that it had originally taken. A week ago a prolonged conference was held at the Brigade office in Fort William between Colonel Kirkpatrick, the A. D. M. S. of the Presidency Brigade on the one hand and Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary, the President, Dr. M. Mitter, the Secretary of the Bengal Medical Association and Mr. B. K. Lahiry representing Messrs. Sinha and Chuckerbutty on the other. At this conference the practical details of a well-thought-out scheme to send the first unit of the Corps to the front were discussed and it was decided that if the first instalment of the Corps were a success other units materials for which are also available will be taken in hand. It is strongly hoped that the scheme which is in able and energetic hands will soon be entirely successful and that a great and pleasant surprise is awaiting the country at large in this connection marking a new era in our national history.

"Swadeshi" Not Alone to Blame.

"The Leader."—What sayeth the "Pioneer" now? Last year about this time it coolly sermonised on "native" methods of banking. It conveniently ignored the occasional failures in western countries, England not expected; it would not remember the case of the Bank of Burma or of the unlamented Arbuthnot. The People's Bank of India was a "Swadeshi" bank and so were others that came to grief last year. At once the conclusion followed that there was something ineradicably wrong with "Swadeshi" and "native." We are sincerely, deeply sorry, for the collapse of the Bank of Upper India, Ld. Indian institutions, educational and other, and individual Indians are heavy losers by the disaster. But Col. Rennie and Mr. E. Weston, two of the three directors, the latter being also the general manager, are not "natives." And it was not an "Anglo-vernacular" paper that gave the Bank a glowing certificate about a couple of months ago. The file of the "Pioneer" may be searched for that testimony.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 15, 1914.

THE EVOLUTION OF RUSSIA.

The most misjudged nation in Europe, after the Turks, is easily the Russian. People have somehow got the idea into their heads that, in dealing with the Muscovite, one has to meet with an individual, whose sense of humanity is as limited as his education, and whose hours are spent in imbibing endless quantities of vodka. Moreover those clever people, their name is legion, who like quoting the things they least understand, tell you in a cryptic whisper every time Russians are discussed: "You know what Napoleon said,—'scratch a Russian find a Tartar.'" We have a happy habit of misunderstanding French idioms. "Les Anglais sont une race des epiciers" is another of the little expressions we have always been floored by. Napoleon never meant that the British nation was disqualified to do anything but sell cheese, as Matthew Arnold has tried to prove, and at some length, nor did Napoleon ever mean that the Russian is a barbarian. It is an unhappy characteristic of the Western to regard with superior disdain a civilisation that differs from his own. This is precisely what occurs when the average being waxes eloquent over Russia. Lord Brooke, Reuter's war correspondent in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, recounts in a volume, containing his experiences during that disastrous campaign, a long chain of incidents, all of which go to show that the Muscovite's heart glows with even greater humanity than that of those with greater pretensions to drawing-room culture. Mr. Maurice Baring, also an eye witness in Manchuria, joins with the last-named author in testifying to the tenderness of the Russians towards their enemies whom they found wounded after the battle. Yet what ordinary man will believe you, if you say the Russian is one of the kindest, best-natured men in the whole universe? In his nature there is not the smallest trait of malice or vengefulness. Vendetta is unknown. And there is a very good reason for it. The Russians were a nomadic people in prehistoric times and nomadicces are seldom vengeful, because they never stay long enough in the neighbourhood of the offending party to get their own back. Though the days of nomadism are over they retain nevertheless this magnificent characteristic.

One constantly hears it said of the Huns of Louvain,—"Heaven help them when they fall into the hands of the Russians," which is the most utter nonsense imaginable. "They'll give them something" is another way of expressing it! Quite possibly they, the Russians, will give them cigarettes, even as they gave their Japanese prisoners blankets to their own deprivation. A writer from Moscow to the American press recorded a few days ago how the Prussian prisoners were received in the latter city. "No malice," he says "seems to be borne the prisoners; on the contrary they are shown a great deal of kindness, and sausages and German newspapers are supplied to them!" What a revelation to the insensate Russophobes! Because we are repelled by the nasty aspects of Russian autocracy, and, worse still, the brutalities of a bureaucratic administration, is no reason why we should misunderstand the genius, the spirit and the soul of the Russian people, whose war this is, as much as it is ours. Russians have long been aware that jingoes in England lose no opportunity of charcoaling her in and out of season. Even at the outbreak of the present war there were some to be found who objected to Britain's association with so-called Tsarism, shook their heads and talked about "Black Monday" and "pogroms." Raking up the past history of an ally, whose political troubles we dont really understand, does not in the least bit help us or the Russians, or their liberal aspirations. Count Witte, one of the Tsar's most distinguished statesmen has not hesitated to say that the Russian is an Oriental Nevertheless most people insist on looking at the Russian failures through European spectacles, and judging him and his ideals by the standards of the Twentieth Century of which he is obviously not a natural child. Taking him as an Oriental he is one of the best to be found. He is intensely religious and devoted to the ritual of his ancestors; he is brave yet compassionate, and he possesses in the highest degree the greatest of the East's virtues,—prodigious hospitality. A better understanding between Great Britain and Russia is fraught with the highest consequences for the world. As the Master of Elibank pointed out some years ago there is in Russia an enormous fund of opportunity which only requires British capital to develop it into success. Hitherto Philistinism has prevented many from investing their money in the land of the "black hundreds." But we have to reckon with the fact that Russia is one of the great world forces of the future, and it is better to think of her in the rational light recommended by Mr. H. G. Wells, and as the nation of such men as Professor Paul Vinogradoff, whose eloquent defence of his people against German slander we published on Tuesday, than to keep up the perpetual scare of the Russian bogey. Russian civilisation has further to go than German culture, though the political emancipation of the millions who own the sway of the Tsar may proceed at a slower pace than commends itself to the ideas of British Liberalism, whose sentiment is often more easily roused on behalf of the political grievances of a foreign people, than the parallel claims of peoples under British rule.

We cannot ignore the unity of Russian sentiment in the present war. We reflect with pride that there is no part of the vast Empire swayed by the Union Jack whose heart does not beat in unison with the Imperial ideal in these days of supreme conflict. The same sentiment prevails throughout Russia. The speech of the Polish leader in the Duma was not one whit less patriotic than the momentous utterance of Mr. Redmond in the British House of Commons. From all parts of the vast snow-bound Empire have gone to the throne of the Tsar the most passionate utterances of loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Crown, from Moslem, Pole, Finn and Jew. A Government that can in its hour of need evoke so much genuine sympathy and heterogeneous support, after years of oppression, is a Government which by even a limited indication of a desire to ameliorate the condition of the people, has won back much of the confidence it lost in past years, and, which with all its limitations, is at least recognised as the expression of the oneness of a vast community of peoples. When the light of the Renaissance cast its radiance on the western world the dominions of the Tsar were as little known to the outside world as are the Sahara Sultanates to-day. When Moore wrote his Utopia and Mazarin was born, when Velasquez blended his deep rich purple tones and the galleons of Spain penetrated into the heart of the Indies,—at that period when the destinies of many of the nations of Europe were at a zenith they have never since attained, the whole Russian Empire was veiled in an almost impenetrable intellectual gloom, which, even the light of modern historical research has not been able entirely to penetrate. The advent in England of Peter the Great, and the appearance and conduct of himself and his retinue were as incongruous as the antics of a Nigerian chieftain in our times. Yet that was the period when Versailles was the throne of grace, chivalry and romance, and Germany the seat of a high philosophy, whilst Britain boasted such captains as Marlborough and such bards as Dryden and Pope. Is it to expected that Russia should be as advanced to-day as her European neighbours, which have had a longer space allowed them for evolving order from chaos, coupled with the advantages of a happier geographical situation? Russia is no exception to the general principle of world-evolution; on the contrary it may be asserted with some truth that, when the metamorphosis of Muscovy is complete, the world will behold an awakening such as has seldom been known in the annals of the human race.

Notes of the Day

The Belgian Karma.

A correspondent writes to tell us that "the Hindu theory of Karma and its fruition in right time" seems to him "to be realised in the so-called atrocities committed in Belgium," because he read a pamphlet some years ago about Belgian atrocities on the Congo. "Daniel," he adds, "has come to judgment." This gentleman seems to be suffering from that acute form of Calvinism, which is to be found among bigots of all religions. The theory that the atrocious sufferings inflicted on a host of people, who had no personal responsibility whatever for the Belgian atrocities on the Congo, are the effect of which the latter were the cause is fortunately an ignorant imposition on the doctrine of the Karma, and corresponds to the narrow interpretation of the text "the sins of the fathers shall be visited on the children" that is sought to be imposed on humanity by bigoted Christians. The Belgians already command our sympathies in their sufferings; they would have them intensified a hundredfold if it were to be supposed that these sufferings had been inflicted upon them by a providential order of things, which was punishing them for the sins of a monarch who was himself an infliction.

Unenlightening Telegrams.

The scraps of news about the war which had come through yesterday, up to the time of writing, were not particularly illuminating, and some of them lead to no little confusion of mind when read together. Practically the only real news we have of the fighting is contained in the official communiqués issued in Paris and Petrograd, and, although these are satisfactory enough as far as they go, they do not go very far. They have, however, one advantage in that, while they do not give us a very clear idea of what is going on, they do not befog the mind, as do some of the unofficial telegrams we receive. Thus, to-day, we find, on the one hand, "The Times" stating that the Germans in France have been reinforced by ten divisions of the Landwehr and Landsturm, while, on the other hand, an Amsterdam message says that a German communiqué gives Poland as the centre of military operations. The Landwehr and the Landsturm are two classes of German reservists, and the fact that they have been brought in to reinforce the forces in France would seem to be an indication of the strain that has been thrown on the German armies in France. It may be, of course, that seasoned troops have been withdrawn from France to Poland, and their places filled by reservists, but this would be too risky a business even for the Prussians to attempt.

A Vanished Dream.

It is interesting to recall an article on "German Expansion" by Sir Harry Johnstone, which appeared in the "Fortnightly Review" for September, 1905. Had this article come from any other pen one would have been inclined to smile, but, coming, as it does, from an Imperialist and public servant of high distinction, it only goes to prove further how many people were duped and deceived by the constant fluttering of the Prussian Eagle's wings and the martial bluff of the great War Lord. In 1905 Sir Harry Johnstone, probably suffering from a heavy meal of Pan-Germanic literature, divided the world into fourteen educating nations, whose mission would be to enlighten the more backward nations. Great Britain he thought had probably reached the end of her tether! Hence Sir Harry reserved for Germany the throne of the Caesars of the West, in words which would have edified the Kaiser if he saw them. "The German Empire of the future," he wrote, "will be, or should be, a congeries of big and little states, semi-independent in many respects, bound together by allegiance to a supreme Emperor, by a common customs union, an army and navy for the defence of their mutual interests. The Empire will include the present German kingdoms, duchies principalities and republics and in addition a kingdom of Bohemia under a Hapsburg o a Hohenzollern, a kingdom of Hungary, kingdoms of Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, principalities of Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia, a republic of Byzantum, a sultanate of Anatolia, a republic of Trebizond, an Emirate of Mosul, a dependency of Mesopotamia; the whole of the Mosaic bound together by bands and seams of German cement (or culture?) The territories of the German League would thus stretch from Hamburg and Holstein on the Baltic and the North Sea to Trieste and Adriatic, to Constantinople and the Aegean, to the Gulf of Alexandretta, to the Euphrates and the frontiers of Persia."

Some Sacrifices.

But to achieve all this Prussia would have to make some sacrifices! They were not a stupendous compensation. She must renounce the task (comparatively easy!) of annexing Belgium and Holland, must restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark and the Trentino t Italy. As for Turkey, she was to be relegated to a position similar to that of Mulai Hafid of Morocco! Very flattering indeed for the Caliphate! The Holy Land was once more to become a buffer state, but one can hardly believe that the Kaiser would have foregone the chance of rebuilding Solomon's Temple and possibly preaching the first homily to his swashbuckling crusaders. However, Sir Harry continues, "Any rearrangement of the politicol control in the nearer East must include in its programme a strong independent Jewish state in Syria and Palestine stretching thence to the west bank of the Euphrates, a state which shall in any case include both Jerusalem and Damascus. This must be an Eastern Belgium neutralised and guaranteed by the Eastern civilised Powers. A buffer state, a Switzerland between the still glowing ambitions of Germany and Britain. Persia should be in like manner neutralised and guaranteed." Sir Harry's extraordinary nightmare ended in the approved Hohenzollern style with a suggestion for the Kaiser's coronation in the mosque of St. Sophia, a pageant to surpass the Durbar. When a thinker like Sir Harry Johnstone could induce an organ like the "Fortnightly" to publish such nonsense one can realise the extent to which German self-aggrandisement had succeeded in impressing the unthinking!

Antiseptic Surgery in War.

Antiseptic surgery in modern times has made great strides, and a writer in the "New Stateman" tracing the development, hopes that as a result there will be fewer deaths from wounds in the great war on the European Continent than even those in the Russo-Japanese war. The Japanese, as in everything else they have adopted, have almost reached perfection in their surgery on the battlefield. The number of deaths was very low, as the life of every man to them was of greater consequence in the war which they waged against Russia, than to the latter, and they paid the greatest attention to the wounded. Sir Frederick Treves, the great physician, and a first-hand obeerver, is reported to have said that Lord Lister, the father of modern antiseptic surgery, won the battle for the Japanese. To quote another instance of Japanese forethought, it is mentioned that, when on the eve of a naval engagement, all the men were ordered to take a bath with some disinfectant and to put on fresh clothes, all boiled. This is another and different kind of armour to that to which they were formerly used. And in this novel armour they stood to face the Russian guns, with the result that the wounds they got in the battle, unless fatal at the outset, had every chance of healing with rapidity.

Steamship Companies and Refunds.

"Truth" endorses the complaint of a gentleman coming home from India, who having taken return tickets for his wife and himself, and found his return unexpectedly prevented, applied to the British India Steam Navigation Company for a refund of the difference between the single and return fare. The Company sent him the amount, less £3 2s. 9d., which they describe as "7½ per cent. commission paid." There being no opening for commission, as the tickets had been taken at the Company's Calcutta office, the passenger protested, but the Company replied that "the commission was one usually made to pay for the work of collecting and refunding," and from this attitude they refuse to budge. No doubt, adds "Truth," such deductions are "usually made" in similar circumstances, and that is why I call attention to the matter, for the practice seems sheer robbery. It is preposterous to pretend, says "Truth," that £3 2s. 9d. is a reasonable charge for the "work" of issuing a ticket in the first instance, and remitting a cheque in the second; and the Company would be on firmer ground if they refused to refund any money at all. It is a pity that cases of this kind are not taken into the law courts. It is interesting to observe how a practice, which the Indian shipping companies have long followed, strikes an impartial mind.

Official and Personal.

Major L. H. Close, R. E., was on Thursday accidentally hit by a racquet ball when playing at Allahabad necessitating the removal of his right eye which has since been done successfully.

The following lady nurses are permitted to retire:—Misses M. L. Rayes, L. E. Davies and E. M. Fraser.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon motored from Poona to Bombay yesterday and visited the Khandalla Convalescent Home en route. At this Home she was met by Miss Goldney and Her Excellency inspected the whole of this excellent institution, and spent some time in conversing with the patients. Later in the day Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Thana Circle of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, where about forty of the ladies of Thana are daily working under the guidance of Mrs. Dikshit, wife of the Judge of Thana, and are turning out very many useful articles for the Indian troops going to the front. Her Excellency arrived in Bombay about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, Member, Railway Board, will shortly make an extensive tour over the north-west railway system.

On relief by Mr. Sutherland Mr. Gooda'l at present officiating as Postmaster-General Burma, will take charge of the Eastern Circle relieving Mr. Mayston who will take over charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Agra. Mr. Henderson the present incumbant assumes charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, vice Mr. Talbot who is proceeding on leave.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LTD.

QUESTION OF REVIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

A meeting of shareholders and depositors of the Bank of Upper India, Ltd., Meerut, was held at Meerut on 10th October. Present Mr. William Jesse, Principal, Meerut College, Lala Badri Das (deposit 5½ lakhs), Lala Banarsi Das (deposit 2½ lakhs), Lala Budh Prakash (deposit 1 lakh and 54 thousands), and about 150 persons (shareholders and depositors many of them having equally big deposits).

Pandit Suraj Rai said that he was deputed to go to the Bank and examine the books and accounts. He had been to the Bank where he spent about three hours and went through the balance-sheet and books, etc., with the Manager which showed there were no bad debts and no loans had been given without good security.

It was not true that military men had been given advances which were now not realisable. He said under the present circumstances there was no reason whatsoever that the Bank should be driven into liquidation.

The reason for suspension of business was the fact, that since the failure of the People's Bank and other banks people had lost confidence in banks in general and notices of withdrawal were constantly pouring in. In 9 months the Bank of Upper India had paid seventy-eight lakhs.

The speaker said the liquidation would be both a losing and an undesirable thing and that if for two years the depositors would wait and refrain from withdrawing the principal deposits then there was every reason that the Bank would regain its position.

Babu Abbey Singh, pleader, did not agree and thought that official liquidation was the safest course. Molvie Hamid Hussain thought he was not certain that under the present management the Bank could be revived.

Mr. Jesse, President, said that people ought to remember one fact, namely, that this Bank was of very old standing and was unlike those other banks mentioned which had worked for a few years only before going into liquidation.

He advised them not to be influenced by panic into taking action without first getting all information possible as to the true state of affairs.

It was then resolved that before any steps were taken in any way of reviving the Bank or putting it into liquidation it was essential to a committee consisting of at least seven gentlemen of experience and having an interest in the Bank be appointed to thoroughly go into accounts and securities of the Bank and report thereon within one week.

M. POINCARE'S PROTEST.

DUM-DUMS NOT USED BY FRENCH BUT BY GERMANS

The President of the Republic, with the object of enlightening the Federal Government and American public opinion on the falsity of the accusations made against France regarding the alleged use of dum-dum bullets, has sent the following telegram to President Wilson:—

"I am informed that the German Government is attempting to abuse your Excellency's good faith by alleging that dum-dum bullets are manufactured in French State workshops and are used by soldiers. The calumny is nothing but an audacious attempt to reverse the roles. Germany has since the beginning of the war employed dum-dum bullets, and has daily committed violations of the laws of nations.

"On August 18 and on several occasions since then we have had to report crimes to your Excellency as well as to the Powers signatory to the Convention of the Hague. Germany, which was aware of our protest, is now trying to deceive and to make use of pretexts and lies in order to indulge in further acts of barbarity. In the name of right and outraged civilisation, I send your Excellency an indignant protest." (Signed) Raymond Poincaré.

THE OCCUPATION OF GHENT.

POPULATION FLEEING.

OSTEND BOATS BESIEGED.

ALLIES RESUME OFFENSIVE.

REAL PROGRESS AT MANY POINTS.

PRUSSIANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

STRONG GERMAN SQUADRON OFF ALAND ISLES.

The Germans occupied Ghent at ten o'clock yesterday morning after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday near Quatrecht and Melle. Thousands besieged the mailboats at Ostend. Two sailed with Government officials and diplomats, while others were stormed by the mob.

Desultory fighting appears to be going on all along the great battle front. On the left wing the Allies resumed the offensive in the regions of Hazebrouck and Bethune, mostly against cavalry from Bailleul and La Bassee. A German corps attacked and occupied Lille, which was held by Territorials. Marked progress by the Allies has been made between Arras and Albert and in the region of Berry-au-Bac.

From a neutral source it is stated that the total Prussian losses amount to 211,000: this does not include the losses in the Bavarian, Saxon, and Wurtumberg regiments.

A Russian official statement says that the Russian Artillery is rapidly destroying the defences of Przemsyl, though the forts are resisting vigorously. It is said the garrison does not exceed thirty thousand.

A joint proclamation by the Mayor and Sheriff and the German Commander in Antwerp published on the Dutch frontier invites refugees to return to the city with an assurance that all private property will be respected so long as the civilians refrain from hostilities. Shop-keepers especially are warned to return, otherwise they will be severely dealt with.

It is officially stated that Russian cruisers attacked by German submarines in the Baltic on Saturday and Sunday sank two submarines.

A strong squadron flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia is cruising in the vicinity of the Aland Isles.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 13, 4-45 p.m.

A communiqué says: "On the left wing we resumed the offensive in the regions of Hazebrouck and Bethune, mostly against cavalry from Bailleul and La Bassée.

The enemy attacked Lille, which was held by territorials, and occupied the town by a German corps.

We made marked progress between Arras and Albert.

In the centre we also progressed in the region of Berry-au-Bac, and slightly advanced towards Souain.

We also progressed north of Malincourt. Our troops hold the heights of the Meuse.

East of Verdun we advanced south of the road between Verdun and Metz. We gained some ground in the region of Apremont on our right, and repulsed an attack on our left.

There is no change in the Vosges and Alsace.

To sum up, yesterday saw real progress on various parts of the battlefield.

A NOTABLE ADVANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 14, 1-0 a.m.

At eleven last night it was officially stated that there was nothing to report except a somewhat notable advance in the region of Berry-au-Bac.

GERMANS REINFORCED

TEN NEW DIVISIONS NOW IN FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The "Times" military correspondent says that the information received by the Dutch press, from travellers in Germany and other sources, indicates that the Germans in France have been reinforced in the last ten days by probably ten divisions of the Landwehr and Landsturm.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES

A TOTAL OF OVER 200,000.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

It is stated here that the first thirty-five lists of casualties in the Prussian Army contain 974 officers killed, 2,188 wounded, and 122 missing; 13,051 men killed, 56,645 wounded. There are also 1,454 casualties among the marines.

The lists do not include the losses in the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg regiments. There are now a further eleven lists bringing the total of Prussian losses up to 211,000.

GERMAN SIEGE TRAINS IN ARGONNE.

FRENCH TROOPS' OBSTINATE RESISTANC.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14, 5-20 a.m.

It is officially stated in a German communiqué that the Germans are moving siege trains over difficult ground in Argonne for use against the French fortifications French troops are offering obstinate resistance.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN PRINCE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.

Prince Oleg, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, has died of wounds.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE

ARRIVAL AT DOVER FROM ANTWERP.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1 p.m.

The men of the Fleet Reserve, New Naval Division and the Naval Volunteer Reserve arrived at Dover yesterday from Antwerp.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP, LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 14.

In addition to the Ruling Chiefs of India who have already promised to contribute towards the hospital ship Loyalty, His Highness the Maharaja of Panna has now joined the movement.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF GHENT.

POPULATION BESIEGE MAILBOATS.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN VICINITY.

OSTEND, Oct. 14.

The Germans occupied Ghent at ten in the morning after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday near Quatrecht and Melle. Many of the population fled. Thousands, at five yesterday morning, besieged the mailboats at Ostend. Two sailed with Government officials and diplomats. Others were stormed by the mob. Guns could be heard all yesterday. Fighting is proceeding at Dixmude twenty miles distant. The roar of guns approached nearer in the evening.

It is reported in Amsterdam that there has been fighting in the direction of Zeebrugge.

HOSPITALS FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

£35,728 SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Hitherto £85,728 has been subscribed to the fund established for hospitals for Indian soldiers in Alexandria and Marseilles.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following list of officers wounded is issued:—

Capt. C. E. Bond, Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant G. Bowes-Lyon, Black Watch; Major A. Burrows, Loyal North Lancs; Second Lieut. A. Chaworth-Musters, Field Artillery; Second Lieut. Dechair, Sussex Regiment; Capt. W. A. Kay, Royal Rifle Corps; Lieut. G. Panton, Sussex Regiment; Lieut. R. J. Purcell, Royal Rifle Corps; Second Lieut. B. Smith, Coldstreams.

Missing.—Capt. R. A. Boger, Flying Corps.

Wounded in the Cameroons.—Lieut. R. D. Bennett, (Middlesex Regt.) West Africa Regiment.

Wounded in East Africa.—Lieut. Faulknor (Loyal North Lancs), Capt. Hawthorn (Liverpools), Lieut. J. Llewellyn, (Devons) and Capt. W. Stonor (Middlesex) all of the Kings African Rifles.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The German authorities say that 36,500 King's African Rifles.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The following officers have been killed.—Capt. R. Aldridge, Sussex Regt.; Capt. Allason, Loyal North Lancs.; Second Lieut. Calrow, Loyal North Lancs.

Killed in the Cameroons.—Capt. E. Brand, (Royal Fusiliers) West African Regt.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

LE BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

METZ.—The strongest fortress of German Lorraine.

BERRY-AU-BOC.—A commune of France, on the Aisne, in the contonment of Newfchatel.

ALAND ISLES.—An archipelago at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia. The group consists of 60 inhabited islands, surrounded by nearly 200 desert islets, and having a total superficies of about 470 square miles.

DIXMUDE.—A town of Belgium in W. Flanders, 8 miles E.-S.-E. of Furnes.

LILLE.—20 miles due south of Ostend.

ARRAS.—25 miles S.-S.-W. of Lille.

BAILLEUL.—20 miles N.-W. of Lille.

BETHUNE.—A fortified town, is 20 miles W.-S.-W. of Lille.

ALBERT.—20 miles due south of Arras.

HAZEBROUCK.—A town of 12,000 inhabitants, is near Armentieres and St. Omer, being twelve miles east by south of the latter place.

AMERSFOORT.—An ancient town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N.-E. of Utrecht by rail.

EMDEN'S VICTIMS AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

A press *communique* gives the following list of killed and wounded in the Emden's attack on Madras:—

Killed:—J. S. Fletcher, Rangasawmy Naidu, Mahomed Hayath Sahib.

Wounded.—Wheeler Collins, Doyle, Clegg, Homer, Ridcout, Shaik Eunus, Ramaswami Natesan, Abdul Kassim, Abdul Gaffur, A. L. Purves, Ramamyayya, K. Balasawmi Aiyar, Muniammal and Alameln Ammal. All are progressing favourably, many having only received slight injuries.

BELGIAN REFUGEES.

ASKED TO RETURN TO ANTWERP.

SHOPKEEPERS ORDERED TO RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

A proclamation by the Mayors and Sheriffs and the German commander in Antwerp, is published on the Dutch frontier, inviting refugees to return to Antwerp, and assuring them that all private property will be respected so long as the civilians refrain from hostilities.

Shopkeepers especially are warned to return; otherwise they will be severely punished.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO BE INSTALLED AT HAVRE.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 13.

It is officially stated here that the Belgian Government has decided, in order to ensure liberty of action, to proceed to France.

All the Ministers, with the exception of the Minister of War, left Ostend to-day for Havre, where the French Government has taken all necessary measures for their installation.

King of the Belgians remains at the head of his Army.

REFUGEES IN HOLLAND.

DUTCH PEOPLE DISPLAYING THE UTMOST KINDNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 7-10 p.m.

Holland is displaying the utmost kindness to the multitude of refugees and prisoners. The Relief Committee has been overwhelmed with offers of hospitality and gifts, the whole nation co-operating.

BELGIAN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

APPEAL FOR HOSPITALITY

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Herbert Samuel in an appeal for hospitality for Belgian refugees in England says that eight thousand are in the Alexandra Palace and other Government refuges. He anticipates that Earls Court will speedily be filled. Eight thousand are enjoying private hospitality. He asks that towns and counties shall take care of parties.

BELGIAN TROOPS INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is stated in Amsterdam that fourteen thousand Belgian soldiers have been interned at Amersfoort.

BELGIAN MINISTRY REACH HAVRE.

ACCORDED A PUBLIC OVATION.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Belgian Ministry reached Havre this morning. They were received by the Minister of Marine and other distinguished officials. The public gave them an ovation.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WAR

LABOUR LEADER GOES ON ACTIVE SERVICE

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The South African Labour leader Mr. Cresswell has unconditionally offered to go on active service and has been appointed a captain in the Rand Rifles.

DEATH OF A NAWAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

The death has taken place at Peshawar on Tuesday morning of Colonel Nawab Sir Mohammed Aslam Khan.

SPECIAL CABLES.

WAR FEVER IN RUMANIA.

AUSTRIAN LEGATION UNDER GUARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, October 14.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

October 12.—The death of King Charles of Rumania and the taking of Antwerp are both giving rise to considerable discussion as to future possibilities. The Italian "Messagero's" Bucharest correspondent says there is the greatest agitation there, the war party apparently gaining the upper hand. It has been necessary to guard the Austrian legation.

ZEPPELIN SHED AT BRUSSELS.

The reports that the Germans will use Antwerp as a Zeppelin base against England are discounted and it is pointed out that a Zeppelin shed in Antwerp would be more accessible than that fired at Dusseldorf. The Germans in Brussels are already building a shed.

DUTCH PREPARATION.

There is no general confidence that the Germans will respect Dutch neutrality if they do not think it is to their own interests to do so. Holland is entrenching and barricading the neighbourhood of the German frontier but the frontier population is pro-German.

GERMAN TREACHERY.

An official eyewitness at the British headquarters gives some interesting quotations. First a French army order states that the Germans forced prisoners of war to remain in the trenches. When the French advanced believing their own side to hold the trenches they would be shot at close range. The second quotation is from a German's notebook: "My two prisoners worked hard digging trenches. I got the order to rejoin at a village with them. I was glad as I had been ordered to shoot them the moment they advanced." The Third quotation is a German order emphasising the need for searching the field of battle with the greatest care for usable war material including empty cartridge cases.

EMPTY TRIUMPH AT ANTWERP.

MAGNIFICENT WORK OF BRITISH BRIGADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The conduct of the Naval Division at Antwerp will prove historic. General Paris of the Marines in command, offered to cover the retreat of the Belgian army but General De Guise shared the honour by leaving a Belgian Division also. The Germans thought the Belgian army was working the defences alone and calculated on cutting off a large part of the Belgian army. They were chagrined to find the forts of the city empty of troops and furious at finding the British naval brigade on the line of communication where the Belgian Sedan had been hoped for. This sacrificed itself to cover the retreat, drew the German attack, and then stepped into Holland. The Germans then went madly after the retreating troops and run up against the British reinforcements southward of Ghent. A complete barrier interposed between them and the Belgian army. The German capture of Antwerp is an empty triumph, the city being cleared of everything. The retreat of the Belgians covered by the British, was a fine piece of work against the determined efforts of 1,50,000 Germans. The work of the Naval Brigade inside Antwerp was magnificent. They destroyed many German guns and silenced some heavy ones. They raked the attack with terrific fire. The field is covered with the German dead.

Sir Henry Rawlinson is now in France. His departure was unannounced officially but a press indiscretion revealed it prior to the fall of Antwerp. There was no artillery duel in Antwerp capable of replying to the German fire. The Naval Division sent were useful only as infantry to cover the retirement. A great movement had been developed by the Germans to prevent the Belgian army from joining the allied lines. A prisoner states that it was an Imperial order that the Belgian army must be destroyed. Arrangements had been made for the Kaiser to come west to take the surrender of the Belgian General at Antwerp and the modest tone of the Berlin press indicates that the *coup* promised them, has given place to disappointment.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' COMFORTS.

Sir John Hewett, Chairman of the Indian Soldiers' Fund, replies to Sir O'Moore Creagh that it will be impossible for the officers commanding the Indian troops to purchase locally the things troops require owing to changes of weather or to replace losses. He understands that the Imperial War Fund raised in India, and also the Indian branch of the St. John Ambulance will attend to the matters for which Sir O'Moore Creagh appeals.

Apparently it is true that Przemysl is no longer beseiged and the fog of war enshrouds happenings in the east.

The London and South-Western Railway new issue of a million five per cent. debentures placed by Boulton Brothers, Bankers, has been largely oversubscribed to-day.

SEIGE OF PRZEMYSL.

RAPID DESTRUCTION OF DEFENCES

FORTS RESISTING VIGOROUSLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 13, 9-30 p.m.

A Russian official statement says that the Russian artillery is rapidly destroying the defences of Przemsyl, though the forts are resisting vigorously. The garrison does not exceed thirty thousand.

FIGHTING IN EASTERN FRONTIER.

ALONG AN EXTENSIVE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14, 4.20 a.m.

It is officially stated that fighting is proceeding on the front extending from the Warsaw region along the Vistula and the San Rivers to Przemsyl and further south to the Dniester.

There is no change on the East Prussian front.

BEATEN AUSTRIANS ATTEMPTING TO REFORM.

The Austrians who were beaten in Galicia are attempting to reform forty kilometres west of Przemsyl.

GERMAN OPERATIONS

CENTRE NOW STATED TO BE POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

A German communiqué says that the centre of the German military operations is now Poland.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS' FEAT.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14, 6-5 a.m.

It is officially stated that Russian cruisers attacked by German submarines in the Baltic on Saturday and Sunday sank two submarines.

GERMAN SQUADRON OFF ALAND ISLES.

PRINCE HENRY IN COMMAND.

HELSINGFORS., Oct. 14.

A strong squadron flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia is cruising in the vicinity of the Aland Isles.

CONTRABAND CARGOES.

CAPTURES BY BRITISH WARSHIPS

BARADOS, Sept. 20.

The warship Conde last month captured a Norwegian steamer with loads of coals and provisions for the use of the cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe. H. M. cruiser Berwick in the past ten days has taken to St. Lucia three, Norwegian, Hamburg-American and American steamers with coal, cattle and ammunition, all intended for German cruisers in South American waters.

GERMANS BLOWN UP.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH TUNNELLING OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The "Statesman's" special cablegram dated London, October 12th, gives the following further details of the incident referred to by Reuter:—

A French soldier in Paris relates that the French troops, north of Soissons, being unable to dislodge the Germans from their strong trenches, tunnelled underground from 200 yards off till the German trenches were reached, and then exploded a heavy charge of dynamite, killing between 400 and 500 of the enemy.

Similarly, they destroyed a dangerous German gun, which had inflicted severe losses on the French. They undermined and blew up the emplacement with dynamite.

BOMBAY MILL TROUBLES.

THOUSAND LABOURERS MARCH TO AGENTS'S OFFICE.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

The Bombay mills are still in the thick of labour troubles. As mentioned a few days ago some of the mills have entirely stopped working, while others have been working short time. This left a large number of mill-hands without employment, and many have betaken themselves to their homes on the Ghauts. Some of them have, however, been fortunate in not losing their employment, the mills being still working, but only short-time and the men do not seem to be content with the half loaf that they are getting, and are insisting on having the whole loaf or none at all.

About a thousand labourers, working in the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., assembled yesterday morning at Parel, and from there proceeded to the Company's offices in the Fort to demand their wages for the month of September. The crowd was composed of men, women and children and they arrived at the Company's offices shortly before noon. It was a large crowd but everybody behaved well, and the police, under Superintendent Cauty and Inspector Newby, had little difficulty in keeping the road in front of the offices clear for traffic.

It would appear that the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., started to work short time in September. On the 29th of that month, a day immediately preceding the pay day, the men must have counted up their earnings for the month and found them considerably short of what they used to earn in normal times. The next day, therefore, they declined to work unless the mills, were run for the same number of days as formerly, and they demanded their pay up to date. Subsequently, they said they were prepared to work for 22 days of the month, instead of the eighteen they had worked in September. This the agents of the mills could not agree to, in view of the prevalent conditions of the market. They also could not comply with the demand to pay the wages there and then, as it is the custom of the trade to keep a month's pay in hand and the labourers were told that they would be paid on the last Saturday in October.

Since then two attempts were made in October to re-start the mills. The labourers of four of the mills refused to return to work, and only one mill could be partially started. Only a limited number of men came to work, and even they were intimidated the next day into joining the other labourers, who were holding out. Their number gradually dwindled down to such an extent that on the 5th the mill had to be closed a little before the mid-day meal time. The mill authorities then had notices posted to say that the mills would be started on the 12th October. A start was accordingly made on that day, but it was not such as would justify the mills being kept running. The authorities, however, hoped that more hands would turn up during the course of the morning. In one mill the people struck work, and the workmen in other mills were induced by the strikers to join them, and the mills ceased to work from this time.

As stated above, the mill-hands arrived at Messrs. Greaves Cotton's officers about noon yesterday, and three males and an equal number of females went up to see the agents. Here they repeated their demands that they should be paid at once and stated that they would not work for less than 22 days of the month, and would not be satisfied with eighteen days, as desired by the agents. They further said they could not live in Bombay on the money they would get if they worked for only eighteen days of the month.

The strikers were told that they would be paid their wages for September on Saturday next. The crowd then dispersed.

THE BEDGE-BUDGE RIOT.

JURY'S VERDICT AT INQUEST.

POLICE AND TROOPS EXCULPATED FROM ALL BLAME.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The inquest on Mr. Lomax and the four Sikhs killed at Budge-Budge was concluded yesterday. Mr. Dobbin, Coroner, summing up said that in the case of Mr. Lomax he thought it was perfectly clear that the Sikhs suddenly fired on the police and officials, and from the evidence he thought the jury could only come to one conclusion that there was no provocation whatever given to stand up and open fire. The firing appears to have been deliberate and with the intention of causing death.

The jury returned the following verdict in the case of Mr. Lomax:—Death from a gun-shot wound inflicted at Budge-Budge by an unknown Sikh under such circumstances that the death amounted to murder.

The Coroner continuing said that the death of the four Sikhs was due to gun-shot wounds. With reference to the first case the jury might remember from the evidence of Major Moses that no bullet was found and also in the case of the man who was aged thirty years no bullet was found. The same applied in the case of the man of thirty-five. In the fourth case a bullet was found, but there was some difficulty in finding out what kind of revolver fired that shot. In all these cases from the evidence they had heard, it appeared that the Sikhs opened fire and that the police fired in self-defence and the troops on receiving orders. It was impossible to say who fired in any of these cases.

The following verdict was returned: Death from a gun-shot received in the affray at Budge-Budge during which the police fired in self-defence and the troops under orders, there being no evidence to show who fired the shot.

The jury then tendered an expression of deep sympathy to Mrs. Lomax on the death of her husband.

REWARD OFFERED FOR GURDIT SINGH'S ARREST.

A reward of one thousand rupees has been offered by the Inspector-General of Police for information leading to the arrest of Gurdit Singh.

Yesterday another Sikh named Tahil Singh, who was wounded at the Budge Budge riot on 29th September, succumbed to his injuries at the Medical College hospital.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS

INSPECTION BY LORD PENTLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Lord Pentland arrived in Madras this morning from Ootacamund by a special train.

On alighting from the train his Excellency exchanged a few words with some of those present and then motored to the harbour to inspect the hospital ship Madras. He was received on board by Commander W. B. Huddleston and Captain J. Kilpatrick.

Colonel Giffard conducted his Excellency over the ship. Over an hour was spent on board looking into all details of arrangements that are being made. His Excellency then left for Government House, Madras. A large number of workmen are busily engaged in repainting the ship and carrying out other work which is being pushed through most expeditiously. It is expected that the hospital ship will be ready by the end of this month.

The Governor will leave Madras on tour to-morrow.

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Regd

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SEVA SADAN HOME CLASSES.

REPORT OF WORK DURING LAST NINE MONTHS.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Secretary of the Seva Sadan Home Classes Committee, has submitted a report of the Committee's work from January to end of September, 1914, to the General Secretary of the Seva Sadan Society, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The number of pupils, which was only 5 on the opening day (26th January) rose in three months by steady increases to 40, and now stands at 58. The number of pupils so far admitted into the class stands at 88, which means that about 30 pupils having joined the institution, left it later, and the remaining 58 have stuck to their studies. Among the 88 that joined the class during the 8 months 68 are married women, 5 are widows and the remaining 15 are grown-up unmarried girls. Of these 59 are Gaud Saraswat Brahmins, or 67 per cent. of the total number; 17 are Deccani Brahmins, or 19 per cent. of the total number; 5 are Daivadnya Brahmins; 4 are Marathas, 1 Kshatriya, 1 Tailor, and 1 Telagu. Their ages range between 13 and 25, though half a dozen of them exceed that limit. The daily attendance averages 80 per cent. of the number of pupils on the roll, and may thus be considered very satisfactory, regard being had to the fact that the class is meant for such women as have their home duties to attend to and can devote only their leisure hours to the study of useful subjects. From this it will be seen that the unmarried and widows generally stick while the married are forced to leave owing to domestic difficulties. Of these 58, only 4 were admitted free, and among the rest 22 women undertook to pay Re. 1 per month, 17 As. 8 per month and 15 As. 4 per month as fees for their tuition, it being remembered that there is absolutely no compulsion in the matter of payment of fees.

There were only two standards to start with, but the number had to be increased to five almost immediately after, and now one more standard has been added, raising the total to six. The standards run through all the grades from the primer to the fourth reader standard. The curriculum of studies has undergone a similar process of enlargement. At first English and Marathi alone formed the subjects of instruction; to these have now been added history, geography, the geeta, sewing, singing and first aid, one after another. Occasional lectures are also arranged on subjects of general or topical interest, and an effort is thus made to widen the range of culture possessed by the women.

A SEWING CIRCLE OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

The class has been made a centre of work on behalf of H. E. Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund, and has undertaken to sew clothes for the use of soldiers who have gone to the front. About 240 articles have been made up so far, and many more will be made in the course of the next few days. The pupils have been impressed with the pressing need and importance of this work, and all have been heartily co-operating in it.

The total expenditure of a recurring nature amounted to Rs. 474-1-9 for eight months, or averaged Rs. 52-8 per month. Against this the receipts in the way of tuition fees, amounted to Rs. 143-3 for seven months; i.e. or an average of Rs. 20-8 per month. The rest of the cost, *i.e.*, about Rs. 30 has to be met out of the grant-in-aid given by the Seva Sadan and public donations.

The most urgent need of the class now is that it should be supplied with a Library of its own containing a moderate stock of Marathi and English books for the use of the students. The estimated cost of such a library is Rs. 200, which could be defrayed partly by appropriations from the Seva Sadan grant and partly from public donations. A circular letter was recently addressed to some publishers of books and magazines, and it is cheering to note that a few of them have responded to this request.

HOME CLASS FOR GUJARATI LADIES.

Shet Khimjee Assur Virjee has promised a place free of rent and other assistance also; a trained mistress has been secured on a salary of Rs. 20 per month, plus tram hire, and a class will soon be started by relaxing some of the conditions for starting such classes especially in Gujarati localities where enthusiasm for the education of women is not very keen. This class will be run on the same lines as those that are laid down for the Deccani Ladies' Class in Girgaum and an effort will be made to secure as much assistance from the pupils and the public as possible.

It is under the serious contemplation of the Committee to start in Bombay a normal class to train young women as teachers so as to enable them to obtain the first year's certificate of the Training College for Women.

SOCIAL PURITY MOVEMENT IN RANGOON.

MEMORIAL TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR FOR SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

Recent efforts of the social purity movement have resulted in a largely signed memorial from the citizens of Rangoon being forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor with a view to an immediate action being taken to suppress brothels in this town. In the memorial the memorialists draw the Lieutenant-Governor's attention to the large number of cases (9,000) of venereal diseases during 1912 and 1913, in the general hospital. This was due to the system of segregation, that is permission of brothels in certain parts of the town, that in the opinion of the highest medical and sanitary officers the policy of segregation is a failure. They further state that the closing of segregated area in Colombo has been attended with most satisfactory results and that the Government has had every reason to be satisfied with the course pursued. They pray that brothel keeping be made punishable as in Great Britain and also advocate closing of all brothels, deportation of foreign unfortunate women and strengthening of police powers so as to prevent landing of such women and professional procurers.

COMMERCE AND THE CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—At the present moment a great deal is being heard on the subject of our trade conditions and whilst some are trying to bear the trouble silently and rather without any idea of an effort of relieving or mitigating the strain, others are laying schemes and recommendations before the Government for the same. But up to this moment only the Bombay Cotton Merchants and the Calcutta Jute Merchants seem to have taken up the matter seriously, viewing it from all sides. I shall here state the case of the cotton merchants only as I am in personal touch, but what I say here is and will be equally true of all the great produce trades in India,—Linseed, Rapeseed, Tilseed, etc.

I was present at the Chamber's meeting of the representatives of several associations last Thursday, and what struck me most then was, that, whereas the Chairman was dealing with the subject in a broad spirit as affecting the millions, and, not from the point of over a few interested persons, several present there were seemingly regarding it in the latter sense. There seemed to be present a sort of vague feeling of mutual distrust, and from what fell there, as also from the several letters in our dailies, it seems clear that many of us regard the movement as initiated and engineered by some few, great and interested parties, or parties interested for aggrandizement. This misunderstanding of each other's views requires to be dispelled if the movement is neither inspired by, nor engineered by any one's personal interest but is set on foot solely and purely for the general interest and welfare of the teeming millions.

Consider, Sir, our position if no effort is made to stem the tide of reckless speculation bringing in its train unprecedented and obviously unjustifiable decline in prices. On the 5th of August when War between our Empire and Germany was declared, the price of American middling in Liverpool for Jan.—Feb. was 6.12d. and for Spot 6.50d. and here it was about 195 for Jan. m.g.f., Bengal and spot about 165 (i.e., about 4d. and 3½d. respectively). Within a fortnight we declined to about Rs. 147 and 115 (i.e., 3d. and 2½ roughly) and then there was no business possible in the market owing to the unsettled state of the market. About the end of August an effort was made to check this wildly speculative and panicky decline, by fixing the minimum prices for spot business, and during the continuance of even this nominal union, business from Japan flowed in and prices improved by Rs. 10 to 15 per candy. But again this spot movement came to a burst and we are to day at about 132 and 105, (i.e., 2⅜ and 2¾ roughly,) whereas American is still 5d. and 5.30d. I have given these details at some length to show that the movement is not for the benefit of a few interested wire pullers only.

Now, Sir, it costs the farmer roughly Rs. 3 to 4 per one Bengal maund of Raw-Cotton, and what would be the position of these poor tillers of soil if no attempt is made to secure for him a price that would cover this cost and leave him something to sustain? How will he pay the Government dues and whence will he pay for the necessities of life? I am afraid, Sir, our Government may be forced to open relief works even in such a year of record, bumper crops, if nothing is done in time to save the situation. And what will be the state of our mill and other industries, which are supported solely by these people consuming their products?

On the other hand, an effort to sustain the prices to their natural and reasonably normal level will enable the farmers to realize fairly good value for their crop. They will be able to pay up their dues which will help our Government with cash money, when they need it most and save them from the position of becoming a reliever of distress. Besides the moneys so received will keep up his consumption of daily necessities almost unabated, and, so, will help our mill-owners to keep their machines rolling and that too at a profit, however limited or small it be. It will be seen from the above that the movement started by the cotton merchants and supported by our able Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, is solely and entirely calculated to benefit the masses and millions who toil. Besides, Sir, one point more and I will have done. Now, who will benefit the most should the present declines be allowed to proceed apace unchecked or unresisted? Certainly not our local Mill-owners, who seem to regard the movement as against their interest, for, with their crippled finances, their heavily accumulated stocks, likely to remain unconsumed in this event as shown above, they will not be in a position to buy up or stock up this vast produce though sold off at fabulously low prices and, so, even when the War ceases and the time improve they will have to go again at advanced or perhaps vastly advanced prices. The real parties who will be able to take advantage of our negligence and recklessness will be exporters, and that, too, mainly Japanese exporters, and as a result these Japanese mills will be able to compele with our mills with a decided advantage for at least 2 years, even after the end of the present War.

I pray all the parties concerned to take a dispassionate view of the whole matter and act, while there is still time, in consort for the sake of the general welfare of their mother country and the governing country.—Yours, etc.,

BIM.

Bombay, October, 12.

A SELF-IMPOSED DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As you have kindly offered to open your columns to suggestions as to the best way of combating the difficulties which are now oppressing the cotton trade, I venture to ask for a little space to draw attention to a difficulty that has been self-imposed.

Soon after war broke out the Muccadums' Association wisely agreed to continue to maintain the rates of ready cotton at a certain level, and all promised not to sell below that level. That level was far below peace values, but also decidedly above panic war-prices.

To assist them in this sound policy the Cotton Associations at their request also fixed the prices of the new-crop cotton, at a level below which no one might buy or sell.

This joint scheme had a very beneficial effect on the market, and, though, from time to time, cases occurred of weaker brethren selling surreptitiously at lower rates the general tendency of the policy was helpful to the market.

Unfortunately, owing to reports of breaches of the agreement, the nerves of the Muccadums gave way, and they weakly deserted the position they had taken up. Notwithstanding this, the Cotton Associations persevered and kept in force the prohibition against selling new crop cotton below the rates fixed. Then, after trade in new crop cotton, had been at a standstill for a fortnight in consequence of the prohibition, they reduced the fixed rates Rs. 10, but, even at the reduction, there is no trade.

The result of this half-hearted attempt to avert loss is worse loss than even the war brought. Japan can buy old cotton at Rs. 160/- per candy, but no one dare sell her the same description of new crop under Rs. 195 a candy.

America has seized the opportunity of selling her new crop in Japan at cheap rates and India is left with her new crop cotton unsold. As every one knows an important volume of business for forward delivery is always done at this time of the year with Japan, but this year that is stopped and Japan is placing her orders in America.

One would think that at a time like this efforts should be made to placate the few remaining buyers of Indian cotton, not to drive them to other markets. Yet we daily see India's chances of selling her cotton vanishing, owing to the efforts of her friends to secure prices which the state of the world's markets does not justify.—Yours etc.

X.

Bombay, October 14.

A PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Reading your leader in to-day's "Chronicle," I have been tempted to ventilate my views, on the present commercial crisis, through your columns, for which I hope you will kindly find space therein.

There can be no doubt that, in a crisis like this, which is unprecedented to Indian experience, the Government should come to the succour of those affected, never mind to however imperfect an extent. But when a multitude of interests are affected, it is the prime duty of every unit thereof, not selfishly, and regardless of the interests of others, to expound suggestions for mitigation of its own grievances, but to have a broader out-look, and to grasp and realise the point of view, and to comprehend the capacity of the one whose aid is sought, viz., the Government. More time allowed to be wasted, over impracticable suggestions from irresponsible quarters would simply be tantamount to the aggravation of the crisis. My suggestion therefore is that a conference may be held by the Bombay Government, which must roughly speaking be represented as follows:—

One member of the Executive Council.

All Commissioners of Divisions.

2 representatives of the Banks.

2 representatives of the two Cotton Associations.

2 representatives of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Cotton Mills.

1 representative of the Piece Goods Association.

1 representative of the Grain Merchants' Associations.

1 representative of the Seed Exporters.

1 representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

1 representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Any section which is likely to have been affected and not included in the above should be done so.

It must be borne in mind that a conference of this sort should be entirely of an informal character, in spite of the Government being represented in it, because it is clear that the Bombay Government cannot do anything, without the aid and sanction of the Imperial Government. The practice of holding in a time of emergency such mixed conferences in England, between the Board of Trade and the affected interests, is not a strange thing.

Further, that it should not be incumbent upon the Government to carry out its suggestions, goes without saying.

All men concerned in a conference like this should give ventilation to their views in quite an honest way and should make only wise and sober suggestions, which may have some chance of acceptance by the Government. They must first try to understand their own position clearly, by consulting other merchants engaged in the particular trade, and then should make suggestions as to how they want to benefit in a scheme which is general, which seeks to mitigate the hardships of all concerned, and that, looking at the vastness of the affected interests, only in a limited manner.

I have included commissioners only because they would, with their official knowledge, be in a better position to judge the extent of the inconceivable grievances of the thousands of agriculturists who are to suffer the ravages of a full-crop famine.—Yours, etc.,

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

CITY OF WINCHESTER RELIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

A life boat marked No. 3 s. s. City of Winchester has been picked up off the coast of Baluchistan, about seven miles from Ormara and brought into Gwadur by one Nakhuda Abdul Rahim who was sailing a country craft to Gwadur.

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

RIGHT TO COUNCIL REPRESENTATION.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, as Chairman, of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Bombay, has addressed a communication to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department, in reply to a letter dated 11th July from the latter, in which Government invited the views of the Committee of the Piecegoods Merchants' Association on the subject of the election of the representative of the Indian commercial community in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. In his reply, Mr. Manmohandas refering to the letter of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla to Government observes that his Committee cannot see any justification for the implication conveyed in this letter that the piecegoods merchants practically monopolize the right given to the Indian commercial community. The electorate as at present constituted consists of twenty delegates, ten appointed by this Association and the other ten by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Nothing has happened, says Mr. Manmohandas, in the past to justify any such criticism against the present electorate, as Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla has chosen to make in his letter. The Government were pleased at the time of the Council Reformation Scheme, apparently after full consideration of the issues involved and of the constitution of the various bodies then existing, to frame the electorate, as it is at present constituted, which has worked satisfactorily. The Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association was the only recognized Indian commercial body before the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau came into existence. This fact and the representative nature of the Indian Chamber to represent the other interests must have weighed with the Government when they formed the present electorate under the Council Reform Scheme.

With reference to Sir Ibrahim's remark, that "the yarn and piecegoods trade are branches of the textile," Mr. Manmohandas observes that Sir Ibrahim seems to have overlooked the point, that, yarn and piecegoods trade are divided into two important sections; (1) the local mill industry, and (2) the import piecegoods trade. Both these sections are important and influential and the Government have acted wisely in recognizing both of them for the purposes of election to the Legislative Council.

With reference to the suggestion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla with regard to alternative forms of electorate, the Committee of the Association are of opinion that both of them are impracticable and would lead to a great amount of mischief. The first suggestion is that "the best electorate would be one which has for its basis the payment of income tax." As the business of the Income Tax Department is strictly confidential, it would not at all be wholesome to depart from this rule of secrecy and to form an electorate on the basis of the income tax assessment. Even if an attempt is made in this direction it would lead to recognition as merchants and traders of a class of men who have no claim to be recognised so and whom it would be unwise to include in such a list.

With regard to the second suggestion that for the purpose of such an electorate the Government might avail themselves of the records of the Bombay Port Trust and, if need be, also of the records of the two Railway companies in Bombay, Mr. Manmohandas points out there is a large class of big merchants and traders who have practically very little to do with the Port Trust or the railways and also that the adoption of this suggestion would lend to electioncering frauds as both the railway receipts and bills of lading are transferable by endorsement without undue risk.

The Committee of the Piecegoods Association strongly disapprove of the suggestions set forth by Sir Ibrahim, request Government to continue the present electorate calculated to represent satisfactorily all the varied Indian commercial interests of the Presidency.

KAISER'S ALLEGATIONS.

"THOUSANDS OF DUM-DUMS FOUND ON FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS."

The official German war news by Marconi wireless gives the substance of the Kaiser's communication to the President of the United States, whom he addressed as "the most prominent representative of the principles of humanity."

The Kaiser alleges that after capture of Longwy his troops discovered in the fortress many thousands of Dum-dum bullets, which had been made by special Government machinery. Similar ammunition was found on the killed and wounded troops, also on the prisoners and on the British troops.

The Kaiser reminds the President that the use of these bullets was strictly forbidden by international law, and he therefore protests against this form of warfare, which the methods of his adversaries have made the most barbarous in history. Not only, he alleges, have his opponents made use of these atrocious weapons, but the Belgian Government had openly encouraged the preparation of a plan by which the civilian population might participate in the fighting. The atrocities committed have been by women and priests in this guerilla war such that his generals were finally compelled to adopt the most drastic measures in order to frighten the bloodthirsty population, so that they should not be able to continue their work of murder and horror. Some Belgian villages, and even the old town of Louvain, with the exception of the fine Hotel de Ville, had to be destroyed in self-defence and for the protection of German troops.

AMERICA THE PEACE-MAKER.

INFLUENCES OF LIBERAL FORCES IN EUROPE.

Mr. H. G. Wells writes as follows in the "Daily News and Leader":—

It may be possible for the United States to avoid actual participation in the present world war, but it is impossible for Americans to escape a considerable share in the consequences and in the settlement after the war.

If Great Britain and her allies are defeated, it is in the consequences rather than the settlement that America will participate. The defeat of Great Britain will mean the loss of sea power by the English, and probably a partial dissolution of the bonds of the British Empire. The German fleet no longer jealously restrained, will sail the North Atlantic triumphantly from Panama to the Arctic circle, and the whole long coastline of the States will be accessible to a German "striking force." For half a century it has been the manifest resolve not merely of British Governments, but of the whole British people, that America should be immune from over-seas attack; Britain has been America's sleeping partner in maintaining the Monroe doctrine. It will be different when American ports look out at German fleets in command of the sea. The purveyors of panic in the Yellow Press will at last have something material to go upon. No longer will they have to work hard at scaring a hundred million people because the little plucky nation of Japan goes on existing. They will be able to shout "Wolf!" for a real live "Wolf" as big as the United States, and specialised for war. They will be able to shout "Wolf!" and exasperate and falsify America's international position, until they are thoroughly verified and killed and eaten.

"YOU NEXT."

The immediate result in America of a German victory in Europe will be a compulsory immense increase of the United States army and navy. For manifestly Americans will have in that case to hold the Atlantic for themselves instead of trusting securely to British (and Canadian) good-will, and they will no longer be immune from raids and invasion. America will find herself within the sphere of European militarism. Therewith the Monroe doctrine will disappear with an apologetic cough, and never be heard of again. For it is not only Germany she will have to consider; Japan, defeated, may be reduced by Germany from an antagonist to a tool, and Russia, thwarted on the west, and disillusioned about the power of the liberal nations of Western Europe, may fall under the spell of the conqueror, and turn back to the East again. Russia will then press upon China, and it will no longer be a discreet thing for the United States to pose as the single-handed protector of China. East and west of the United States through half a century the British flag on the high seas has been as good for America's peace as if it were the Stars and Stripes. It has not simply protected American trade; it has sheltered her over-seas expeditions. When it is lowered the American millennium will end, America will face armed and hostile nations—just like the rest of the world.

Let us not think of the conquest of continents and such-like impossible things, but there are lesser evils that we must face; the possibility of New York, seized and held and fined—as Brussels has been fined—and New York would have to pay quite a world's record in fines—will be brought well within the sphere of practical politics on the day that Great Britain and her allies admit defeat. America will become amenable to disciplinary treatment by the War Lord. Over and above the indubitable good-will of Great Britain the United States has had Canada like a pledge close at hand; but Germany affords America neither pledge nor good-will. She will be able to strike the United States with the completest impunity how and when and where she chooses.

A SHARE IN THE SETTLEMENT.

To prevent that America will have to build ship for ship as we have had to do in a dreary competition in armaments. She will have to build against Germany and Russia and Japan; she will have to build far more than the three of them together because of Panama and her double coast.

These very manifest considerations may be novel to many Americans. Indeed they must be, or the United States would not display its present contentment with an unarmed neutrality. It is possible of course that that contentment is based upon a serene assurance of German's defeat. Certain it is that such inconveniences as I have sketched can happen to America only if Germany is victorious. And no Englishman, and no Frenchman at any rate, intends her to be victorious. She is going to be beaten back, we are resolved, at any cost, and the fortunate American may rest pretty comfortably assured of the continuation of his present immunities. Belgium is already burnt and harried. France is strained to a terrible pitch of heroism, all England is full of marching men, its houses turned to hospitals, and no other thought in the land any more but the thought of French and Belgian and Polish battlefields. All this is for the peace and safety of America. Events may justify her wisdom in standing aloof watching our nations fight for her profit and good fortune. She does not even prepare for the conceivable needs and opportunities of the eleventh hour. In this confidence she may be right. She may never have to load a rifle on her own behalf. Nevertheless in the end she will have to share in the settlement. For good or evil, her greatness—her mere presence in the earth, must bring her in to that.

LIBERALISM AND MILITARISM.

Let us dismiss this probability of a disaster for England and France as something not to be reckoned for, and let us go on to consider the demands that their victory will make upon America. . . .

This war is a war between the two German Powers and most of the rest of Europe in alliance. But behind that conflict there is another conflict, greater, less clearly defined, the conflict between liberalism and—what shall I call it?—militarism—between liberalism on the one hand and force, authority, monarchy, obscurantism on the other. In England and Russia you may see this collateral conflict going on now; you may see the liberalising forces seizing upon this war to make it a war against imperialism and militarism, and the reactionary forces declaring it a war against the German people and making it an excuse for discipline and martial methods. Germany now is all military, but directly the strain tells, there too the Prussian officer caste, the Kaiser and the Krupp organisation will find itself face to face with the resentment of a people misled. And if the allies conquer there will begin at once, as soon as victory is apparent, a subtle and often silent wrestling of the issue towards one or other of these two sides—everywhere. It is here that the duty of America lies, and where all her power, moral and material alike, must be exerted. She may, of course, stand out of this responsibility also, but she will stand out at the price of moral degradation. If America has the courage of her opportunity then whatever she does during the war, she will at the end of it set aside her traditional policy and intervene boldly and with a formulated definite intention in European affairs.

The aim of the liberal forces in Europe is already openly declared, because it is in the nature of liberalism to work openly. It appeals naturally, as a matter of course, to the American mind. Briefly, we realise that the opportunity has come and the time is ripe now for so rearranging the map of Europe that in no region shall a population of one race and language and national feeling be ruled over by rulers of another. That is the first great project which liberalism will attempt, and which it is the plain duty of America to support. It means the restitution by Germany of "conquered" territories to Denmark and France; it means the reunion of the three torn fragments of Poland under the kingship of the Tsar; and it means the complete break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the annexation of Italia Irredenta to Italy, the creation of a new Greater Servia, the enlargement of Rumania and Greece, the restoration of Cyprus to Greece, and of large portions of Macedonia to Bulgaria, the possible union of German Austria to Germany, and the "Scheweitzerization" of the residual portions of the Austrian dominion. It also means the salvation of that small, peculiar, and most unfortunate land, Albania, by the establishment of a cantonal republican confederation, that will allow its Muslim, Orthodox, and Catholic tribes to live after their own manner at peace. And Irish Home Rule— but that is settled. This present war makes all this readjustment practicable, and with it there would vanish one of the prime causes of European (and world) unrest, the discontent of "subject" populations.

THE DICTATORS.

But the liberal purpose of Western Europe, which it is most urgently necessary that American opinion should understand and share and assist, does not end with the redrawing of the map. We want also to bring about institutional changes. At the outset of this conflict an American correspondent wrote me a letter in which he asked, among other characteristic American suggestions; "What price this king business now?" Well, that also is very much in the minds of intelligent Europeans. There can be no doubt that several of the European Monarchies, and particularly some of the newer ones, are an intolerable nuisance. There was never any real need of them: it has been a tradition of the "Old System" in Europe to set up these little figure-heads whenever a people worked its way to independence—the last of the lot has been this ridiculous Prince of Wied, "Emperor of Albania," where entirely republican-spirited "subjects" have chivied him about his "dominions" ever since he entered them—and the manifest intention of sane European thought at the present time is to mitigate or get rid of all these centres of disturbance.

About each of these "monarchs" there has gathered a group of "statesmen," little sham Bismarcks and sham Metternichs, scheming aggressions, imitating the great "War Lord's" army and organising popular belligerence. Mixed up with these were the usual features of Court finance. The operations of the Montenegrins against Scutari, for example, were notoriously ruled by the Stock Exchange operations of King Nicholas, and endless lives were sacrificed to these manœuvres. I do but glance at this smallest of Court scandals. Except for the English monarchy, which does not so much aspire to head armies as subscription lists, the whole system of concentrating foreign policy and military administration in a Court is almost everywhere a thing dangerous to the peace of mankind. It is extraordinarily important that the whole weight of liberal opinion in the world should be directed against the creation of any more kings, and to the development of constitutional controls over those who exist already. But it is doubtful if Western European Liberal opinion will be weighty enough in this matter without the support of the American Republic. Without that support Liberalism may find itself without leading and a voice, a great force indeed, but scattered and disorganised. The militarism of Germany has necessarily reflected itself upon every antagonist country. All Europe at the present moment has a censored Press and is under military law. As this war draws to its bitter end, and men are free to think again of something else than the war, and to-day's battles, liberalism may find its expression hampered and its control over the soldiers and diplomatists of the victorious side insufficient.

A PERMANENT PEACE.

In particular, if the German defeat is grave, it may be necessary for Western opinion to express itself vigorously against too vindictive treatment of essentially German provinces and the creation of a new Alsace-Lorraine, let us say, in East Prussia. The longer and harder the struggle, the worse the "punishment" of Belgium and France in the opening campaign, the more probable is a final tearing to pieces of Germany. We may win, and be too hurt and wounded and maddened for pity. If Great Britain loses this war she will be destroyed; not even the belated intervention of the United States will save her; but that is no reason why she should, if victorious, destroy German Germany. The North after the Civil War, and Germany after 1871, both committed the sin of over-severity. A resolute and understanding America may be able to save us from that.

Moreover, it is strongly felt in Western Europe that this war must end in a peace-making that will be something more thorough then the usual agreements and treaties. We do not want a series of treaties, with perhaps secret understandings behind them, between England and Russia, and Italy and Russia, and France and Italy, and so on and so on, entangling Europe in a new set of uneasy relationships. Such things delight the souls of diplomatists and World Politicians, and are hateful to all right-spirited men. We do not want any more of that fear which lurks in the darkness of whispered undertakings. We want to "Americanise" the methods of this vast settlement, we want open diplomacy and an open conference of all the states in the world, and we want not many treaties, but one, one to which all the nations of the earth must subscribe. This is no dream now, since only America and China can even pretend to be still detached from this discussion. We want to have every nation subscribing to the new boundaries the settlement will establish, and engaging its strength to maintain them. Surely the age of changing boundaries need not go on for ever. The counties of England, the departments of France, the Canadian border, are marked out in permanent lines; why should not the whole political map of the world be drawn in permanent lines? The thing is at hand for the doing now, and America may cause it to be done.

And another huge opportunity there is that America may take or waste. It is bound up with the preceding conception of a world pacification, and it is the ending of the private trade in war material the closing down of the business of the war trust, for ever. This is a business that has been most developed in Germany and Great Britain and France, and it is probable that many Americans fail to realise how its advertisement department is bound up with the activities of Army and Navy leagues and a vast propaganda of national suspicion and hatred in the Press. It is not too much to say that, while there is a private industry in armaments anywhere in the world, it is impossible to dream of ending belligerence. The profits are too enormous. Given a Court, given a big armament firm, given a little royal venality, and aggressive patriotism will rule the State. The Kaiser's close association with the Krupp firm is only the monstrous demonstration of this reaction. There is no need to be hypocritical because one's country is at war. About a year ago Mr. Philip Snowden published a list of the English public men who held shares in armaments firms; it was a very startling list, and no one pretends that the political life of France is any-cleaner-handed. The whole governing system of the world is more or less in it. It is a trade more damnable than any trade, a trade in accumulating danger. It must end. But it cannot end if any neutral Power chooses to stand out and shelter the traffickers. If Venezela, for example, chose to dissent from the general resolution, Krupps, Armstrongs, Vickers-Maxims, would go thither heading to set up works. They would go there just as the worst business corporations in America go to the most corrupt States in the Union. It is necessary that a strong group of nations should be prepared to enforce this most urgent and salutary suppression upon any outstanding State, and if need be suppressed just as the Slav Trade was suppressed by wholesome force. This is a thing that only the United States, can set going and carry through. It is a thing that needs arms, but the United States, for the pacific purpose, has never hesitated to use weapons for a legitimate end.

AMERICA'S DUTY.

Here then is the program for America as the peace-maker. She will come forward into the community of nations as a strong man comes into a dangerous quarrel, neither noisily nor weakly, but decisively. It is her line of duty. I think, also, it is her line for safety. For if there is no liberal settlement of this great conflict, then even though German be crushed for ever, militarism will still rule the world. War preparation will become the sole business of life in every country, and the warpath its only object.

America will not escape that universal misfortune. Measured in day's journeys the Atlantic grows narrower every year, and the guns and bayonets creep closer.

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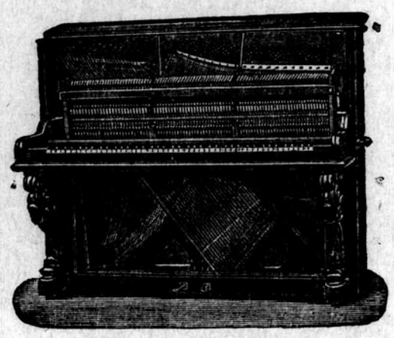

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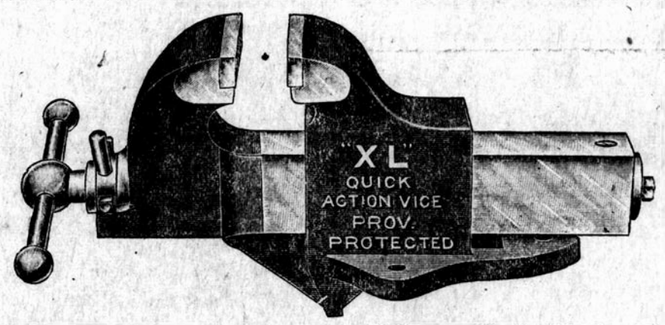

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